The New-York Times.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,092. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: GENERALLY FAIR, WITH COLD WINDS.

Many clergymen preached upon the subject of "Sound Money."—Page 8.

Arrangements have been completed for the receiving of election returns at Republican Headquarters. If McKinley is elected the employes will have a big dinner.—Page 8.

The Central Labor Union decided yesterday to scratch Judge Titus, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals.—Page 8.

The rapid work that has been done on our coast defenses during the last four years described by Secretary Lamont.—Page 3.

At the close yesterday of the tenth round of the Buda-Pesth Chess Tournament Charousek was in the lead. Tschigorin was second and Pillsbury and Winawer were tied for third place.—Page 3.

Gov. John P Altgeld said yesterday that he was confident this State would go for Mr. Bryan. He was certain of Illinois.—Page 8.

Speculation as to Russia's policy toward Germany is rife in Berlin.—Page 5.

The Rev. W. Everett Johnson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, in Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street, announced last night that the society was insolvent. His property is mortgaged for $90,000.—Page 2.

Record-riding bicyclists were stopped by the authorities of New-Brunswick, N. J.—Page 8.

Mexico City is offering gold bonds in this market.—Page 8.

A gang of toughs seized Clarendon Hall early yesterday morning and looted it.—Page 8.

A canvass of the water-front assembly districts shows a strong feeling against Bryan.—Page 5.

Miss Anna Held was thrown from her bicycle while riding on the Boulevard, Brooklyn, yesterday and hurt.—Page 8.

James Sweeney, a thief, made his escape from Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn. He sawed off one of the bars of his cell and then coolly walked out on the pass of a visitor. The visitor, not having a pass, was detained.—Page 2.

Gen. Grosvenor estimates that McKinley will have at least 292 Electoral votes. He says his estimate is decidedly conservative.—Page 2.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio predicts his State will give 100,000 majority for McKinley.—Page 2.

Senator Blackburn denied yesterday that he had any idea of fighting a duel with Logan Carlisle. He said that if he had wished to fight a member of the Carlisle family he would not have selected "one of the kids."—Page 2.

Prince Hilkoff describes some of Russia's plans for advancing her railroad system. When the Trans-Siberian Road is completed it will be possible to make a tour around the world in thirty-three days.—Page 2.

Defaulter Rambusch has not yet been found. The story of how his operations were revealed before his flight, to the husband of one of his swindled clients.—Page 5.

Prof. Adler, in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday spoke of the work of the Ethical Convention at Zurich.—Page 5.

Joseph Trujillo, port steward of the Ward Line, had a fight with a burglar through three rooms of his house, in West Thirty-third Street, yesterday at 2 A. M., wrenched a pistol from the burglar's hand, and shot him as he jumped from a window.—Page 2.

William Waldorf Astor has determined to build a lofty office structure fronting on Broadway, Exchange Place, and New Street.—Page 5.

AN ESTIMATE BY GROSVENOR.

He Gives McKinley 292 Votes and Makes 51 Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following revised estimate of the Presidential vote has been received here from Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio:

"There have been some significant changes in the situation since my first bulletin, and I have taken very great pains, by the use of all available means, to ascertain substantially what the result is to be. There is yet some doubt and uncertainty about some the States, but I think the following may be safely placed in the absolutely sure column. McKinley and Hobart will have:

New-England	39	Wisconsin	12
New-York	36	Iowa	13
New-Jersey	10	Minnesota	9
Maryland	8	South Dakota	4
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Pennsylvania	32	Wyoming	3
West Virginia	6	Nebraska	8
Ohio	23	Kentucky	13
Indiana	15	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	Washington	4
Michigan	14	California	9
Total			292

"There are some States which I do not class as sure for McKinley, which I believe will give him their votes, to wit:

Kansas	10	Tennessee	12
Virginia	12	Missouri	17
Total			51

"The States which do not seem to be doubtful, and which must be conceded practically without controversy to Bryan, remain as in my first table, except that Florida has disclosed an uncertainty as to her status, and I think that Texas and Louisiana may be added to the sure vote for Bryan.

"North Carolina is a doubtful State, with chances in favor of Bryan, in my opinion. Thus, we have 292 votes for McKinley and Hobart, with 224 necessary to their election. If they gain in the same ratio for the next three weeks as they have gained in the last three, this is a very conservative estimate of the Electoral vote for them."

100,000 FOR M'KINLEY.

That Is the Prediction Gov. Bushnell Makes for Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Gen. Bushnell, who is just closing up an extensive campaign tour, said to-day:

"The situation is entirely satisfactory in every portion of the State which I have visited, and the outlook from a Republican standpoint could not be more promising.

"Ohio will go for McKinley by at least 100,000.

"One thing that has impressed me in my travels about the State is the apparent annihilation of the Democratic Party. You never see any of the old-fashioned Democratic rallies advertised as of yore, but the gatherings are heralded as 'great free-silver meetings,' and on the bills as speakers are the names of men whom you never heard of before.

ROBBERS TERRORIZE A TOWN.

Ride Off with Several Thousand Dollars—Posse in Pursuit.

CARNEY, Okla., Oct. 18.—Six unknown men rode into Carney last night and terrorized the whole town, robbing twelve stores and the Post Office.

The bandits secured several thousand dollars.

A posse of about 100 citizens was organized and left in pursuit of the outlaws.

RECORD OF WHEAT PRICES

JOHN HYDE GIVES FIGURES FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

The Charges of the Bryanite Talkers Shown to be Unfounded—Wheat Has Not Declined Steadily Since "the Crime of 1873"—Its Greatest Price Was from 1877 to 1882—Statistics Which Prove This to be the Fact.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Bryanite and Populist talkers are never weary of repeating the assertion that all prices, and particularly the prices of wheat, have declined steadily since and because of "the crime of '73," and the probability is that they would continue to make the assertion if the proof that they are absurdly mistaken was shown to be beyond doubt.

John Hyde of the Department of Agriculture, who was an expert special agent in charge of statistics of agriculture in the eleventh census, has prepared a statement of the facts, with illustrative tables which ought to be satisfactory to any but campaign orators who make contrary assertions part of their stock in trade. The fact that the wheat fields of the world have been wonderfully extended has had so much to do with the fall in wheat that none but obstinate persons need to have this statement offered to them to put them in the right way of thinking.

In his statement Mr. Hyde says, in part:

Average Value of Wheat.

"As the principal bread plant of all civilized nations, wheat is a product the price of which is peculiarly sensitve to temporary influences. For that reason it can be considered most advantageously and most fairly in periods of five years, a period sufficiently long to reduce minor oscillations to their true relative importance and yet not too long to show the effect of any really significant movement. Dividing the period under consideration (1867 to 1895) into five terms of five years each, and one term, the last, of three years, we get the following result:

Period.	Total Exports of Domestic Wheat and Flour.	Total Value in Gold.	Average Price Per Bushel.
	Bushels.		
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1872	201,516,861	$235,696,675	$1.1696
July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1877	348,338,561	397,599,088	1.1414
July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1882	726,373,602	866,872,462	1.1934
July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1887	640,286,627½	657,321,840	1.0266
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1892	649,503,680½	643,167,711	.9902
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1895	501,008,481	393,165,719	.7847
Total	3,067,027,903	3,193,823,495	

"The most noteworthy feature of the foregoing table, next to its stupendous aggregates, is the fact that it was not during the five years immediately preceding 1873, but from 1877 to 1882, that we received the highest average price per bushel, $1.1934. During that period our exports were larger than at any other time in the twenty-eight years under consideration. Our wheat was not brought into the same active competition with the wheat of other countries that it has since had to encounter. It was in great demand, and, in obedience to a law as inexorable as the law of gravitation, its price rose to even a higher average than prevailed from 1867 to 1872.

"The second period of five fiscal years extends from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1877. This is one of the periods that witnessed an extraordinary impulse to wheat growing in the United States. The acreage devoted to wheat in this country in 1876 was nearly seven million acres (or more than one-third) greater than in 1872, and the crop of 1877 was 114,000,000 bushels (or nearly one-half) greater than the crop of 1872. The annual requirements of our own population had not increased in the meantime to the extent of more than 25,000,000 bushels, and had it not been for the astonishing capacity of foreign nations to absorb our surplus production, a big drop in prices would inevitably have occurred. As it was, however, the average export price for the entire period showed a falling off of less than 3 cents per bushel, as compared with the preceding five years.

The Largest Record of Prices.

"The period from July, 1877, to June, 1882, has already been referred to. The average price of wheat during these five years was 5.2 cents per bushel higher than the average of the preceding five years, and even higher by 2.38 cents per bushel than during the period from 1867 to 1872, which preceded the so-called demonetization of silver. The reason is to be found in a serious failure of crops in Western Europe. The years 1879-81 yielded in the United Kingdom the smallest crops of any three years since 1852, and it was regarded as a matter of great satisfaction in that country that an abundant surplus in the United States prevented the prices of wheat and flour from rising any higher than they did. It is worthy of note that in 1867-8 the failure of crops in Great Britain, which the United States was not able to make good out of its own surplus, caused an advance in price of no less than 42 cents per bushel. The still more complete crop failure of 1879-81, however, was at once made good by enormous importations (the largest on record, even down to the present time) from the United States, and the price of wheat in the United Kingdom rose only 4½ cents per bushel. These are facts that cannot be disputed, and they have a tremendous significance in showing how prices are made.

"This brings us to the beginning of an era that, notwithstanding certain marked oscillations, may be described as one of gradually falling prices. The average prices on the farm in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1888, 1890, and 1891, were substantially higher than the average in 1878, and for the crops of the five years 1887-91, taken collectively, the farmer received nearly 2 cents per bushel more than for the crops of the years 1882-86. The general tendency, however, was clearly downward.

The Decline in Silver.

"It is important to note that the new supplies of wheat have been sent to the world's markets mainly from countries where the cost of production—or, at least the cost of subsistence, which has the same cheapening effect upon the product—is considerably less than in the United States. This also had its effect, and a very considerable one, upon prices. In the face of such facts as the foregoing it would surely be ridiculous to discuss seriously the contention that it is the fall in the price of silver that has caused the fall in the price of wheat. That both have declined is true enough, but the non-correspondence in their decline has been sufficient to make their relation a matter of the gravest doubt, even had we no other and satisfactory explanation of the fall in wheat. This will be best illustrated by the following table, in which 100 is assumed to represent the average price of each of the two commodities during the first five years under consideration:

Period.	Average Price of Silver Per Ounce.	Average Price (in Gold) of Wheat Exported, Per Bushel.	Silver.*	Wheat.*
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1872	1.325	$1.1696	100	100
July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1877	1.236	1.1414	93	98
July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1882	1.139	1.1934	86	102
July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1887	1.052	1.0266	79	88
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1892	.956	.9902	72	85
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1895	.690	.7847	52	67
July 9, 1896	.689	.6363	52	54
Oct. 9, 1896	.649	.7825	49	67

*Comparison on basis of 100 representing average price during first period.

"It will be seen from the foregoing table that while during the first fifteen years of the period under consideration (including the years from 1873 to 1882) silver fell more than 18 cents per ounce, or 14 per cent., wheat advanced about 2½ cents per bushel, or 2 per cent., and that while during the last ninety days silver has fallen 4 cents an ounce, wheat, owing to deficient harvests in other countries, has advanced from 64 cents to 7 8cents per bushel."

TWO DEAF-MUTE THIEVES.

One of Them in Prison and the Other on the Road There.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Oscar Kroekel, a deaf-mute, thirteen years old, was arrested this afternoon by Chief of Police Senft, charged with breaking into and entering the residence of George Voss. He is accused of stealing from the house some valuable jewelry and a sum of money. He also took a gold watch belonging to Mrs. Voss. He was detected through attempting to trade off the articles. He was held under $800 bail to appear for a hearing to-morrow.

Oscar is a brother of Charles Kroekel, also a deaf-mute, who, a couple of years ago, obtained much notoriety through his ability to pick locks. He entered houses right and left by picking the locks. When arrested he several times escaped from the local lock-up through his ability to open locks. When sent to the county jail, he made his way to freedom through his ability to open the most tightly locked doors. Within a couple of years almost 100 charges of entering houses have piled up against him, and he finally landed in State prison, where for the last year he has remained. When he was sent to the Trenton Prison it was freely predicted he would not be long there, as he would soon pick his way out, but as yet he has not escaped.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

Plans for the Company's Reorganization Almost Complete.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Plans for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are now almost complete, and unless hindered by some unforseen obstacle, the property will be formally turned over by the receivers to the new company on Dec. 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The title of the new company will be the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and its organization will mark an important era in the history of the great corporation, as with its foundation will disappear the old charter, which was one of the most valuable and comprehensive ever granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Application will be made for a new charter under the laws of the Commonwealth, which will bring the company within the provisions of the new Constitution and greatly curtail its powers. The most important change as a result will be the severance of the coal and iron company from the railroad company. Under the broad provisions of the old Reading charter the company was enabled not only to operate a railroad, but to purchase coal and iron lands, operate mines, run furnaces and forges, and engage in almost any line of business.

As far as known now, there will be no change in the officers of the two companies, President Joseph H. Harris continuing at the head of both railway and coal and iron companies. All the other general officers will be continued as at present.

BLACKBURN IS WELL AGAIN.

Denies He Contemplates Fighting a Duel with Logan Carlisle.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—Senator Blackburn has recovered from his illness. He came up to Lexington yesterday. When asked concerning the prospects of a duel between him and Logan Carlisle, he said:

"I never heard of that duel until after I got sick the other day. I saw it in a newspaper while in bed. As I am not in very good fighting trim, I honestly believe that duel story is a newspaper canard. If I have been considering entering into a duel, or have ever said anything about fighting young Carlisle I must have done it in my sleep. You may rest assured that if I wanted a fight out of the Carlisle family, I never would have sought to have it with one of the kids."

Mr. Blackburn has received a telegram from Chairman Jones requesting him to go to Indiana and follow Secretary Carlisle on his tour through the State, lasting about four days. He has not decided what he will do in reference to the call.

Rabbits Cause Diphtheria.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Rabbits have caused an epidemic of diphtheria in the eastern part of the country, and it has spread to Dows, Iowa Falls, Jewell Junction, and Alden. A dozen deaths have been reported. By last reports diphtheria has broken out annually in the vicinity of the Tybithra Lutheran Church, which is used as a school building. A large number of rabbits have been hibernating in the building for a long time, and the physicians have reached the conclusion that the little animals have planted the germs of disease, which spread among the children. The church will be burned.

The Dress-Suit Robbers Caught.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Felix Sharkey, alias Fred Riley, and Harry Featherstone have been arrested as the men in dress suits who, Sept. 25, robbed five men in the Western Foundry of $1,600, escaping in a milk wagon, which they appropriated. The men have been suspected for a long while. Sharkey was shadowed for ten days. Both were identified positively by their victims. As the robbers wore wigs and false beards at the time of the robbery, their capture is considered one of the cleverest the detectives have made for many years.

IT IS STILL OUT OF SIGHT.

"Tom" Watson's Letter Not Yet Made Public.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 18.—Populist Committeemen Reed and Washburn reached Thomson at noon to-day, and proceeded at once to the home of "Tom" Watson, Populist candidate for Vice President. They declined to talk before seeing Mr. Watson. After having a conference with the candidate, and in presence of Mr. Watson, at his home, Mr. Washburn said:

"We have nothing to give out to the public. We have spent a quiet day in private consultation, and have greatly enjoyed the day in this genial Georgia climate."

Mr. Watson was asked if he would return to Atlanta to-morrow with Messrs. Reed and Washburn, and said he would not go before Tuesday.

Mr. Reed said: "Mr. Washburn and I will return to Atlanta to-morrow, and if there is any statement that we desire to make public we will make it there, though I do not know that there will be any."

To this Mr. Washburn added:

"The newspapers seem disposed to attach a significance to our visit to Mr. Watson that is hardly justified by the circumstances. There has just been held a meeting of our National Executive Committee at Chicago, at which was issued an address to the public, bearing on the campaign. It seems most reasonable that after such action a sub-committee should come to report to our candidate, who was not present at the meeting, all that transpired there; to give him all the details of the meeting which brought about the address we issued to the public; to exchange views with him on the situation, and to consult with him as to the future of the campaign.

"If there should be anything of a public nature resulting from our conference or any statement regarding any future steps in the campaign that we desire to give to the newspapers we shall make it to-morrow in Atlanta."

Turning to Messrs. Reed and Watson, Mr. Washburn said: "That covers the case, does it not?" and both replied in the affirmative.

Messrs. Reed and Washburn will remain guests of Mr. Watson at his home to-night and return to Atlanta to-morrow morning.

Concerning Mr. Watson's letter in reply to his notification, they would say nothing at all. The report, however, about Mr. Washburn having the letter was clearly erroneous, as Mr. Watson said yesterday that he mailed it to himself to Chairman Butler at Washington.

Mr. Watson would say nothing about the letter to-day, but yesterday the intimation was plainly given that the letter was in Chairman Butler's hands, and upon him must rest the responsibility of publishing it or withholding it.

Watson has declined all along to say anything concerning the contents of the letter further than to intimate that it contains an argument of his side of the case in opposition to the policy of fusion that has been pursued by Chairman Butler.

WOMEN IN NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Opposing H. R. Corbett, a Republican State Candidate.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—A determined fight is being made on H. R. Corbett, Republican candidate for Superintendent of State Instruction, by the women of Nebraska.

Corbett was elected in 1894. During the campaign of that year he engaged Mrs. Ida R. Notson of Omaha, a school teacher, to work in his interests. Her reward was to be the Assistant Superintendency. Corbett's letter showed that Mrs. Notson worked during the vacation, traveling all over the State on transportation furnished by Corbett.

After his election he refused to appoint her, saying it would hurt the reputations of both to have a woman in the office. Mrs. Notson begged Corbett to keep his promise, but he refused. Harassed by debts and heartbroken over her failure, Mrs. Notson took her two children, in the Winter of 1894, to the Missouri River, at Omaha, tied them both to her, and deliberately drowned herself and them. Their bodies were found the next Spring.

Since then the Woman's Club of Omaha and thousands of women in the State have fought Corbett bitterly, but he stood well enough with the Republican machine to secure a renomination. This time, however, the fight against him is very hot, and some think he may be snowed under through the women's influence.

SILVER MEN BOUND TO PARADE.

The Chicago Police Say They Shall Not Do So on Oct. 31.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The local silver Democrats say they will parade Oct. 31, in spite of the police. Alexander J. Jones, who is Chairman of the Campaign Committee, says:

"Our parade will be held on the night of the 31st. That is certain, even though we get no permit from Mark Hanna or Chief Badenoch, and we will parade over the identical route we originally decided upon without any regard to where the so-called Cook County Republican Workingmen's Club parades. We will ask police protection, as we have a right to do. I don't know of any authority or law that can prevent us from marching peacably along the streets."

When told of this, Chief Badenoch replied: "I have no desire to say anything that will tend to stir up a controversy between this department and any political organization. I am not here for that purpose, but to see that the law is enforced, and I will continue to do this to the best of my ability. The law requires that they secure a permit to parade. If they secure a permit they will most undoubtedly be allowed to parade. If not, I will see that the law is observed. Their talk about my having discriminated against the Popocrats in favor of the others is absolutely false. The other application was filed first, no matter what Mr. Burke or any one else may say, and I simply acted in the line of my duty when granting the permit."

A Negro Burglar's Crime.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Oct. 18.—A. Howard Seal, a young farmer living near here, is dying from injuries inflicted by an unknown negro last night. Seal discovered the negro in his house and chased him across the country and caught up with him. The negro turned and beat Seal's head to a jelly with a big stone. A posse of citizens is scouring the country for the negro.

Tynan Sails for New-York.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 18.—P. J. Tynan, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, sailed hence to-day for New-York on the steamer Saale.

THE PARIS SAFE IN PORT

SHE MAKES THE TRIP TO SOUTHAMPTON WITH ONE SCREW.

Many Vessels Sighted During Her Progress, but She Declined All Aid—The Weather Generally Fine, and Her Passengers Experienced No Fear—A Testimonial Presented to the Captain and Chief Engineer Last Friday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18.—The American Line steamer Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Oct. 7, before reported as proceeding with her starboard engine disabled, arrived here at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

Capt. Watkins said that the accident occurred at 8:40 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 8. The starboard shaft broke in the tube at a point about fifty feet from the propeller. The vessel was at once stopped and remained stationary for an hour. After a close internal and external examination had been made it was decided not to turn back for New-York, but to proceed for Southampton under the port engine. The Paris was then 353 miles from New-York.

At 1:50 o'clock in the afternoon of the day the accident occurred the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, bound eastward, passed the Paris. Later the Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, bound for New-York, sighted the Paris and went alongside of her. The Fuerst Bismarck offered to take the Paris in tow, but the offer was declined.

During the trip the Paris spoke quite twenty other vessels. No attempt to patch up the break could be made, owing to its position, and the Paris completed her passage under her port screw. She averaged 12½ knots an hour, and would have made much better time had she not been compelled to drag her starboard screw, which materially retarded her progress. Nevertheless, she covered the course without a hitch.

On Friday the passengers met in the saloon, and presented a testimonial to the Captain and chief engineer.

During the passage the weather was rough, but no anxiety was felt, except on Wednesday last, when a heavy gale prevailed. Happily, the weather was fine on the day the mishap occurred.

SOUTHERN CROSS ABANDONED.

A Nova Scotian Schooner Disabled in a Northeaster.

The Clyde Line steamship Delaware, from Haitian ports, arrived yesterday with a batch of shipwrecked sailors. They were Capt. George T. Watt and seven men of the Nova Scotian schooner Southern Cross.

Capt. Watt said that he sailed from San Blas Sept. 13 with a cargo of cocoanuts for New-York. When off the west end of Cuba, Sept. 24, a northeast gale struck them, and lasted for five days. It drove them 125 miles back into the Gulf of Mexico.

Pleasant weather followed, which lasted till Oct. 10, when another northeaster was encountered. It was found necessary to chop away the foremast to right her, and the carrying away of the attached rigging snapped the mainmast below the crosstrees.

The schooner righted, but it was then found that the rudder was broken, and some of the seams were so started that she was leaking.

The crew was able to keep the water down, and repairs were making, when, on Oct. 12, the German steamship Austral, from New-Orleans for Newport News, came along and offered to take off the men. As it was believed that the schooner could be saved, the proffered assistance was declined.

The situation became hopeless during the next three days, however, and when, on Oct. 16, the Delaware hove in sight, she was signaled, and Capt. Watt and his men rowed to her in their own boat. They were then in latitude 32 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 75 degrees 52 minutes, and the schooner was in a sinking condition.

The Southern Cross registered 134 tons. She was built in 1890 and hailed from Halifax, where she is believed to be insured.

Besides her Captain, her complement consisted of Mate Harry Oxenbill, Cook Patrick Berry, and Seamen Urus Gumbo, Peter Stevenson, Olaf Anderson, John Eden, and William Smith.

The Delaware brought news of the arrival at Inagua Sept. 29 of the schooner Frank M. Noyes of Baltimore, which sailed from her hailing port Sept. 17 for Old Providence, Bahamas. Her master, Capt. Asquini, reported that on Sept. 22, when in latitude 30 degrees 33 minutes, longitude 71 degrees 48 minutes his vessel encountered a southeast hurricane. Though riding under storm trysail, she was hove over on her beam ends, her cargo was shifted, she sprung a leak, and lost her jibboom and headgear, and suffered other damage.

When she finally righted, Capt. Asquini decided to make for Inagua. New canvas was procured and she proceeded thence the same day for St. Andrew's.

WAVE-TOSSED LA GASCOGNE.

One High Sea Flooded the Galley and Spoiled a Dinner.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, encountered a part of the severe storm which prevailed last week on the North Atlantic. The wind was blowing a hurricane from the northeast on Wednesday night, and La Gascogne was chasing along before high following seas. Just before dinner time a huge wave lifted its weight over the turtleback and dropped tons of water on the decks.

The starboard-quarter boat was swung with terrific force from the davits, and was crushed against the rail, which was twisted out of shape. The water invaded the galley, which is on the main deck, and destroyed everything cooked for the dinner. Two of the cooks were thrown against the range, and both had their hands slightly burned. The passengers had to put up with cold victuals that night.

Two passengers on deck when the wave came aboard were thrown from their feet by the lurching of the vessel, but were not injured.

Among the passengers on La Gascogne were G. D. Johnson, W. Michel, Guy Withaus, Mrs. Withaus, Mrs. Cammeyer, J. H. Dadenport, and Mr. and Mrs. Pinon.

Snow in St. Lawrence County.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Snow fell throughout St. Lawrence County today to the depth of an inch.

CAME NEAR BEING LYNCHED.

A Great Mob Attacks a Negro Prisoner in an Officer's Charge.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 18.—Edward Brown, the negro who attacked Mrs. Thomas Johnson in a suburb of Coatesville night before last, was landed in jail at this place at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Constable Umstead, who had him in charge, had an exciting experience.

When the officer took the culprit from the lock-up in Coatesville to the railroad station a mob of 600 men surrounded him, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in placing the scared negro safely on board the cars. Shouts of "Hang him!" rent the air, and several movements were made by the mob as if to wrest the prisoner from the officer's clutches, but it was after the officer and his prisoner were seated in the car that the most exciting time occurred. Stones were hurled through the car windows thick and fast, and for a time it looked as if some lives would be sacrificed, while passengers in the car became terror stricken, and rushed in all directions to escape the flying missiles. One man, a passenger from the West, was struck on the head by a stone, and the whole side of his face was laid open, while a number of others received slight cuts and bruises about the head and body.

The county authorities and the Pennsylvania Railroad detectives are working diligently on the case, and there are likely to be wholesale arrests shortly.

THE OLD MAN NOT AFRAID.

The Result of a Number of Girls Trying to Frighten Him.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 18.—Thomas Street is the city scavenger. He is eighty years old. He has had a good deal of experience in his life and it takes a good deal to frighten him, as a crowd of girls found out yesterday to their surprise. One of them especially will never play another trick on the old man.

Among the places Street calls at to take away refuse is the Boynton millinery establishment. The establishment employs a number of girls. One of them, the prettiest, is Miss Fannie Pancoast. She is twenty years old and full of life. Yesterday the girls had a chance to play a little and it chanced that Street was seen coming for the waste bag while they were cutting up. They thought to startle the old man and Miss Pancoast was placed in the bag, which usually contains the waste. When Street came in he started to pick up the bag, when Miss Pancoast thrust her head from it and shouted, "Wow." Street was equal to the occasion and throwing his arms about the young woman, planted a resounding kiss on her lips. He repeated the operation a dozen times before the girl could wriggle from his grasp.

To-day he said he wished the girls would try and frighten him again every time he called. If they would he would call twice a day.

DRIVEN AWAY BY HAZING.

Two Brooklyn Boys Escape from the Lakewood Academy.

RAMSEY, N. J., Oct. 18.—A few days ago Spencer S. Baldwin, the Brooklyn clothier, placed his two sons, Marshall and Orrin, aged fifteen and thirteen respectively, in the Lakewood (N. J.) Academy, paying their tuition and board for one year. Yesterday the boys came to their homes, having run away from school on account of the severe hazing to which they claim they have been subjected. They were in such a state that they could give no account of themselves, beyond saying that they had been terribly beaten and kicked by larger and older boys.

Mr. Baldwin's country home is near here, at the foot of the Ramapo Valley, and the boys only thought was to get home. Mr. Baldwin, who was in Brooklyn, was telegraphed for, and came and took them to Brooklyn, where they are now under a physician's care. Mr. Baldwin is a brother-in-law of J. Otto Donner, the sugar refiner, whose country seat, the finest in the Ramapo Valley, his place adjoins.

The Lakewood Academy is conducted by J. W. Morey, Principal, and is quite largely patronized by wealthy business men's sons.

FLYING WEDGE VS. SILVER.

Pretty Woman Gallantly Escorted into a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The usual crowd of free-silver orators blocked up the doorway of the Palmer House last night, explaining to the listeners the beauties of their theories. A pretty woman stood on the sidewalk, trying to get into the hotel.

Nobody moved to make way. Suddenly a crowd of football players from the High School appeared. They saw the woman's distress. The Captain called out: "Sixteen, eighty-three, five, forty-nine!" and in an instant a flying wedge struck the crowd and plowed its way through, carrying the pretty woman along with it.

The woman smiled, the football players grinned, and the silver problem was left unsolved.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are generally fair weather, with cool westerly to northwesterly winds.

The barometer has fallen in New-England and on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It has risen from the lake region southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast. It is highest over the lower Mississippi Valley and lowest on the New-England coast. It is colder in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and Middle Atlantic States, and it is warmer in the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations.

Light local showers occurred yesterday in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region. The weather continues fair throughout the Southern States and central valleys. Fair weather will prevail from the lake region and New-York southward to the Gulf coast, with cool northerly winds on the Atlantic coast, and warmer east to south winds in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	46	48	49
6 A. M.	44	47	49
9 A. M.	45	47	50
12 M.	53	47	52
3 P. M.	59	46	49
6 P. M.	52	46	49
9 P. M.	52	43	45
12 P. M.	51	42	43

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48¼
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1895	50
Corresponding date for last twenty years	55

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Col. 1.

THE CITY'S MANY VOTERS

PROOF OF HONEST REGISTRATION SHOWN BY THE INCREASE.

A Larger Probable Vote in Some of the Strong Sound-Money Districts—Comparison with the Total Registration of Previous Years—John C. Sheehan Now Claims New-York City by 30,000—Mr. Van Cott Is Perfectly Satisfied.

The registration in New-York City of 331,214, which is greater by about 22,000 than ever before, furnished the most interesting text for political discussions yesterday. One feature which was brought out by those whose political beliefs are anti-Tammany was that this is probably more nearly an honest registration than any the city has had in the Presidential years with which it is compared.

"It should be remembered," said Cornelius Van Cott, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, "that in the total of 309,691, which was the registration in 1892, there were, according to the best estimates, 18,000 fraudulent names on the list. Counting those out, the actual increase this year is larger than appears on the face of the figures."

Considering the total registration by Assembly districts for the last four years and comparing it with this year, it will be seen that some of the down-town districts have fallen off. Some think this is due to the natural movement of population from the business part of the city northward. In some of the districts which are known to be strong in sound-money sentiment, notably the Twenty-first and the Twenty-fifth, the increase in registration has been considerable.

Comparison with Past Years.

The table following shows the registration by Assembly districts for the five years, including 1892 and 1896. The figures for this year are the best that official sources can yet supply, but are not absolute, because they have yet to be revised for possible errors in computing the figures from the various election districts on the different days. The comparison is as follows:

Assembly District.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	9,292	7,758	8,129	5,154	5,773
2	12,786	13,455	10,729	9,967	7,966
3	9,303	10,249	8,400	7,569	8,640
4	8,281	7,576	7,777	7,354	8,189
5	9,662	8,559	8,946	7,469	8,904
6	10,531	9,015	10,001	8,039	9,145
7	13,434	11,119	12,084	8,079	9,388
8	13,870	11,276	12,519	4,978	5,507
9	12,028	10,548	12,001	8,088	9,543
10	11,176	9,279	10,549	7,633	8,539
11	9,400	6,903	8,740	6,923	7,928
12	9,212	8,165	9,034	6,531	7,135
13	11,439	9,112	10,893	6,629	7,525
14	10,405	8,709	10,080	7,217	8,748
15	9,044	8,578	9,927	7,046	7,937
16	11,180	8,566	10,763	7,525	8,241
17	8,536	7,103	8,617	7,097	8,024
18	8,908	7,660	9,132	7,836	8,705
19	10,171	8,451	10,926	8,755	11,184
20	7,601	5,823	7,549	7,872	8,916
21	9,842	7,647	10,926	10,731	13,950
22	8,544	7,169	8,617	7,051	8,732
23	11,969	10,594	14,217	8,304	11,258
24	9,448	8,110	10,221	6,994	7,072
25	8,774	7,475	9,649	7,336	9,726
26	12,472	10,476	13,057	6,304	7,342
27	13,936	11,480	14,418	6,632	8,491
28	10,040	8,680	11,360	7,420	8,372
29	10,100	9,278	11,847	8,329	10,403
30	7,722	7,034	8,441	8,748	10,233
31	....	....	....	9,587	10,190
32	....	....	....	8,710	10,801
33	....	....	....	8,081	9,464
34	....	....	....	12,848	15,468
35	....	....	....	13,563	16,671
Annexed Dis.	....	....	....	2,663	3,325
Total	309,691	265,949	308,693	281,001	331,214

Sheehan Says He Is Satisfied.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday that from the Tammany and Bryan point of view, the registration is satisfactory. "If the total had been from 350,000 to 400,000," he said, "it would have been against us. Now, I think it is in our favor. I have taken especial care to investigate, and I know the Tammany vote and the Bryan vote is registered. The figures show only the normal increase. I believe Bryan will carry the city by 30,000."

Chairman Van Cott said the registration was satisfactory to him. It indicated unusual interest in those parts of the city where sound-money sentiment predominates.

Executive Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of the State Committee, received reports yesterday on the registration from many cities of the State

CHURCH FAILS FOR $90,000

INSOLVENCY OF THE PARISH OF THE REDEEMER.

The Rev. W. Everett Johnson, Rector, Makes the Announcement from the Pulpit of the Church in Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street—Leader in High Ritualism—Owes J. Pierpont Morgan $25,000, the City $65,000.

In a sermon full of indignation and rebuke to his parishioners and of condemnation of the "unreal" in religion, the Rev. W. Everett Johnson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, in Eighty-first Street and Park Avenue, announced last night that the parish was insolvent.

The parish has been in a very bad way for a couple of years; in fact, ever since the Rev. H. A. Adams, who raised the ceremony of the church to such an extent that he incurred the displeasure of Bishop Potter, seceded to the Roman Catholic Church, taking with him Mrs. N. S. Arnold, several other very rich parishioners, and the sexton. Few persons, however, expected that the crisis would come so soon.

The Trinity corporation in May last notified the Trustees that it would no longer make its annual contribution for the interest on a mortgage of $25,000, held by J. Pierpont Morgan. A mortgage of $65,000 is also held against the church by the city. An effort was made to raise the amount of the interest on these two mortgages, but it resulted in absolute failure, as the rector said last night.

Has Had a Variety of Trouble.

The vicissitudes of this parish have been many and varied. Ever since its formation, many years ago, it has been constantly before the public in some form of trouble. Thirty years ago the original church, now standing in East Eighty-fifth Street, near Second Avenue, and occupied by an African Methodist Episcopal congregation, was lost by the foreclosure of a mortgage to the city. The foreclosure was caused by the heavy assessment demanded by the cutting through of the street.

The city then allowed the church half of the block it now occupies, on which to build. The church society erected a wooden edifice, and worshipped there twenty-five years. In 1887 the foundation of the present structure was laid. After $12,000 had been spent the city claimed the property. Two years of litigation ensued, the municipal authorities finally running the fight. They then gave a title for the land to the trustees on the payment of $67,500. Of this amount $2,500 was paid and the rest mortgaged.

How to build was the question that then arose. The Rev. Dr. Shackelford, the rector at that time, and a law churchman, finally secured a loan of $25,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan. The Trinity Corporation assumed the interest on this loan at 6 per cent. The present edifice was then completed.

The Rev. Dr. Adams succeeded Dr. Shackelford. He took hold of the heavy indebtedness and tried to decrease it. At the same time, however, he introduced extreme ritualistic tendencies. These met with great disapproval on the part of the old parishioners. The great majority of them severed their connection with the church.

Drew Rich Members.

The Rev. Dr. Adams kept on, however, even in the face of Bishop Potter's disapproval. He attracted a number of rich people, on whom he depended for the support of his church. The rest of the story, his secession to the Roman Church, is well known.

Then followed an era of hard times and empty pews. The church could not even pay running expenses. Indeed, there is a well-founded rumor that the Rev. Dr. Johnson has received no salary for three years.

The church began to pick up again last Spring, though the Rev. Dr. Johnson rigidly maintained his ritualistic principles. He obtained a communicant list of 3,000 persons—all poor. Then came the following communication, in May last, from the Trinity Corporation:

"It has been resolved: That the Church of the Redeemer be notified that its annual allowance will not be continued beyond the allowance made to May 1, 1897."

A strenuous but vain effort was made by Dr. Johnson to raise sufficient money to pay at least the interest on the mortgages. He then laid the matter before the Trustees of the church, who decided a short while ago that they could no longer sustain the parish and must foreclose the mortgages.

Dr. Johnson hopes to get the city's permission to hold worship in the church until next Spring. He does not know what will then become of the parish, but he hopes to build it up again further over on the east side.

NORTH SIDE IN NEW ALARM.

Object to a Lot of Things in the Greater City Charter.

The north side is in danger of losing its Department of Street Improvement and special laws by the Greater New-York charter now being prepared by the special committee of the commission. The matter has been taken up by prominent north side business men and citizens under the lead of the North Side Board of Trade and the Taxpayers' Alliance, and a bitter fight will be made against the objectionable clauses in the charter when it comes before the Legislature for consideration.

Several meetings have been held of late and the matter fully discussed, so that those interested in the welfare of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are awake to the task ahead of them, and are already circulating petitions protesting against the charter. The two most objectionable features so far discovered in the present draft of the charter, besides that which seeks to abolish the present Department of Street Improvements, are those which say that none but fire-proof buildings shall be erected within the city limits, and that which would rob the district of its name and call it the "Borough of the Bronx." The clause which would stop the erection of frame structures in the two wards has created somewhat of a panic among small property owners.

Mr. Matthewson, the Republican nominee for Assembly in the Thirty-fifth District, is making a campaign argument against this clause. By doing so he has struck the popular vein and has made his election almost a foregone conclusion, as he has pledged himself to fight against any measure or clause of the charter that will in any way prove detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of the district.

Watson to Take the Stump.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 18.—"Tom" Watson is coming to Alabama this week to stump for the Middle-of-the-Road Populist Electoral and Congressional tickets. Dr. G. B. Crowe, Populist candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, last night received a letter from Watson saying that he had sufficiently recovered his health to permit of his going on the stump again, and that he would be here to speak at Capital Park Wednesday night.

Candidate Maguire's Opinion.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 18.—Matthew Maguire, the Socialist candidate for President, addressed a large audience on Washington Square this afternoon. He was very bitter in his denunciation of the old parties, both of which, he said, were feeding on the Vanderbilts and starving the workingmen of the country.

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ETHICAL CULTURE'S ADVANCE.

Prof. Adler Tells of the Recent Convention at Zurich.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke in the Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning of the recent convention of European and American ethical societies in Zurich. He said, in part:

"Light is the cheering symbol of life. Traversing the sea, about to emerge out of the howling waste of water, you approach the land. The night is dark, and from the rock-bound coast the first faint flash of the beacon light is seen. It flashes and wanes and then grows as you approach the land, warning us from shoals and danger until it fills the eye and the soul. Ah! the benignity of light.

"So, too, in the moral world there are watch towers that show us what we must avoid. The clergy have been busy for ages erecting these towers, but new points of danger have arisen that the religions have never noticed. It is the object of the ethical movement to place beacons on these rocks, and that there are in foreign countries some that notice our work is at least encouraging.

"At the congress of Ethical Culture at Zurich there were federations from the United States and France, and Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland, the four central European States. Germany is an intensely religious country, though the educated classes are indifferent. Professors and officers of the army occasionally attend religious observances, but the élite have ceased to go. The poorer classes and the peasantry are still powerful.

"The religion and belief of these classes rests upon the confidence they have in their authorities. In some of the foreign universities professors have shown a fealty for the ethical culture movement, and it is a source of strength and at the same time of weakness. Weakness, because the university is not able to come into immediate touch with the people. The second result is the determination of Germany to follow the American plan, from which they at first stood aloof, because they feared an ethical clergy.

"The third result lies in the forming of societies for meetings and discussion, and free reading rooms have been established where the various classes may mingle and become educated.

"The Swiss society is only a few months old. At its first meeting it had but a few members. At the second meeting their numbers were largely increased, and now is several hundred. In Italy schools were established for children, where they might go while their parents were at work, but they were denounced by the politicians, and they were abandoned. Then a school was opened for the adults, and it met with great success. The rooms were not sufficiently large to hold them. Meetings and excursions to Venice for studying the arts in connection with ethical culture were also held. For lack of a proper organ or paper, the people of the old countries are ignorant of the objects for which ethical culture stands, hence the national college at Zurich four weeks ago.

"In the spiritual move there is nothing mysterious or mystical. The foreign societies were becoming, however, a bit externalized, in that there was a feeling among some that they existed for others. That was the wrong attitude to take. The real member is the one that puts his vim and individuality in the work. The quasi-member who simply supports the movement, he is only an ally, not a real member. Permanence and solidity of the ethical movement must create honesty among its own members. In the movement woman will be accepted morally and physically as all she is individually entitled to. For general peace among nations the ethical culture movement opposes that form of national egotism which instills children with military ideas, which are marshaled in the adults during the times of heat and passion.

"How shall we set the world right? By getting ourselves right. To remove the moral distress we must elevate ourselves. There is not a state of absolute equality; that is impossible, but the ethical movement aims for a nearer approach. Men should be as faithful to the ideal of womanhood as they would woman be faithful to them. It is the hatred for foreigners that leads to national wars.

"The foreign countries are willing to follow the New-York society if they are worthy. They acknowledge our priority, but they have been scanning us with a searching scrutiny, yet they look to us for the ethical idea. Here comes something, they say, from the New World from which the Old World may profit. It has lived in New-York for twenty years, and they are looking at the question for the ethical fruits; not the size of the hall or the number of people or the number of dollars contributed, but what the fruits are, our homes and our children. A banner of moral idealism has been raised, and our responsibilities are great."

MUSICAL UNIONS AT WAR.

American Federation of Labor Calls for a Convention.

The American Federation of Labor has called for a convention of musical unions to be held to-day in Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of organizing a National league of musicians in opposition to the National League of Musicians of the United States, with which the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York is affiliated.

This last-named organization, which is the strongest musical union in the country, has refused to accept as members men who were not proficient musicians, and for several years past has refused to affiliate with any labor organization.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor have great hopes of creating a split in the National League of Musicians, and of capturing from it several of its unions for the proposed new league.

Alexander Bremer, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, yesterday ridiculed the efforts of the American Federation of Labor. He said that no members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union would consent to association with what they termed "mud-gutter musicians."

Mr. Gompers said Mr. Bremer is always on hand in cities where conventions of the National League of Musicians are being held, and stirs up disaffection among the members.

According to Mr. Bremer, the American Federation of Labor's musical organization had sent out letters, purporting to be signed by James Schmalz of Cincinnati and Charles F. Hahn of Chicago, both prominent musicians, recommending musical unions to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Both of those gentlemen, Mr. Bremer asserted, deny that they have signed any such letters or that they authorized the use of their names in such connection.

Cohn—Black.

Miss Rosa Black, the daughter of Simon Black of 1,436 Lexington Avenue, was married yesterday in Lenox Hall, Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, to Mr. Sigmund Cohn. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kohler of the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony a collation was served, and this was followed by dancing.

The bride was attired in figured white silk and wore a long veil with orange blossoms. The bridal trip will include a visit to Niagara Falls and the Thousand Islands.

Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. L. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, Mr. Simon Black, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Cohn, the Misses Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Vorhaus, Mr. Moritz Ellinger, Mr. David V. Zeller, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Cohn.

The Western Baseball War.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Six baseball magnates, representing one of the warring factions of the Western League, met yesterday at the Victoria to decide on some action to oppose the efforts of the Minneapolis and Indianapolis syndicates to abolish last season's scheme of eight clubs, and organize a new league. The meeting was secret, but it was understood that if the two leaders should decide to withdraw and form a new organization, other teams could be found to fill their places. The clubs were represented as follows: St. Paul, Comiskey; Detroit, Vanderbeck; Milwaukee, Killilea and Connie Mack; Grand Rapids, Ellis; Kansas City, Manning; Columbus, Loftus.

TOOK A BURGLAR'S PISTOL

SHOT THE MARAUDER AFTER A WILD FIGHT AT 2 A. M.

Joseph Trujillo of the Ward Line Struggled for Life Through Three Rooms of His House in West Thirty-third Street and Pistoled the Man as He Jumped from a Window—Trailed with a Bloodhound—Found in a Hospital.

Joseph Trujillo, port steward of the Ward Line of steamers, lives at 348 West Thirty-third Street, with his aged father, wife, and two-year-old child. The Trujillo sleeping apartment is the second room front on the first floor. In the rear of this room is the dining room, and in the front is the parlor proper.

Mrs. Trujillo, who was sleeping in a folding bed with her husband, with a crib, containing their son, Alexander, alongside, woke up about 2 A. M. yesterday. She saw a man approach a closet near the bed, and take clothing and deposit it on a sofa in the front parlor. She kept quiet, and soon he went to the dining room.

Mrs. Trujillo awoke her husband and told him that a burglar was in the house. Mrs. Trujillo is nervous, and has several times awakened her husband, fearing that burglars were about. He did not want to get up at first. She insisted, though, and he did, going toward the dining room.

The gas was burning low in that room, and by its dim light Mr. Trujillo saw a man at the sideboard removing the silverware. He ran forward and seized the burglar, who cried out, "I'll shoot, I'll shoot."

The men clinched, the burglar in the meantime drawing a revolver. The burglar, a larger man than Trujillo, struggled to get toward the front of the house, where a window was open. Trujillo had hold of the pistol with one hand. The men worked their way into the bedroom and fell on the bed. Mrs. Trujillo was in the hall screaming, "They are killing Joe."

Suddenly the burglar let go the revolver, wrenched himself loose, and sprang out of the open front window. Just as he did so, Mr. Trujillo fired at the man with the revolver.

During the struggle Henriques Trujillo, the father, who is editor of El Porvenir, the organ of the Cuban patriots, rushed down stairs. He was confused by the cries, and the sounds of the scuffle, and ran to the dining room, which is separated from the hallway by a glass door. The door was locked, and, fearing that his son was being murdered, he broke the heavy plate glass with his fist, cutting his hand and arm severely.

Mr Trujillo, the younger, after quieting his wife and child, summoned a physician, who dressed his father's wounds. He then notified Patrolman Henry Argue of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Capt. Schmittberger put Detectives Walsh and Kerr on the case.

The detectives found a trail of blood close to the railings and stoops of the houses on the south side of Thirty-third Street, the same side as that on which the Trujillos live. The detectives traced the blood spots to Ninth Avenue and from there to Thirty-fourth Street. Then the man had evidently crossed to the west side of the avenue. From there the blood stains were traced to Thirty-seventh Street, and thence to the east side of the street as far as Thirty-eighth Street, where the stains ended.

Detective Walsh then got a bloodhound, but it did not succeed in following the trail further than the detectives had. The dog went over the same ground as they, and stopped at the same place—Thirty-eighth Street. The detectives began making inquiries in the neighborhood for a man answering the description given them of the burglar by Mrs. Trujillo. This was very meagre. All they had to guide them from the Trujillos was that their burglar was a rough-looking man, and over six feet high, but wearing poor clothing.

After many inquiries the detectives at last learned that a man answering the description lived on the top floor of 336 West Forty-sixth Street. They had tried others answering the description, and decided to try him, too. The owner of the house was questioned, and he said that the occupant of the top floor was a man named Kelly, who had come in at an early hour in the morning. Soon after Kelly had entered a doctor had been summoned, and finally the man was taken away to Roosevelt Hospital.

The detectives searched the rooms of Kelly. A woman known as his wife, Kate, was an occupant of the apartments. They found a coat, vest, shirt, and some bed clothing, covered with blood, hidden in a closet. It looked to the detectives as if Mrs. Kelly ought to be arrested, and this was done. Helen Troy, who happened to be with Mrs. Kelly, was also put under arrest. Mrs. Kelly said that her husband had told her that he had accidentally shot himself.

The detectives, joined by Capt. Schmittberger, went to Roosevelt Hospital, reaching there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There they found Kelly with a pistol wound in the left side of the neck and jaw. The jaw had been shattered. Kelly was arrested and transferred to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner. He denied any participation in any crime and refused to admit having been the man who was shot by Mr. Trujillo.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night that the man is an ex-convict. He had not the slightest doubt that he was the man who had entered the Trujillo house.

NOT IN BUTLER'S HANDS.

The Populist Chairman Has Not Seen Watson's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, said this evening that he had not received Mr. Watson's letter in response to his own notifying the Georgian of his nomination as the Populist candidate for Vice President.

Senator Butler did not care to comment upon the telegram from Thomson, published this morning, in which Mr. Watson was quoted as saying he had mailed the letter to Mr. Butler last Wednesday, and that it should have reached him Friday.

The Senator spent most of the day in the house nursing sprains and bruises received last night in a fall from his bicycle. He expects to be all right to-morrow, and at headquarters as usual.

ONE UMBRELLA FOR THREE.

Major McKinley and Two Union Generals in a Snowstorm.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Major McKinley walked home from church to-day in a snowstorm. He and Gen. Alger and Gen. Howard had but one umbrella. The Major got the benefit of it, for he walked between the two Generals, one hanging on each of his arms.

All the Union Generals who compose the campaigning party that is traveling through the West were here to-day and dined with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

A good many delegations will be here this week. Wednesday and Saturday will be the "big" days.

No Time Should be Lost

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

WALKED OUT OF PRISON.

Thief Makes His Escape from Raymond Street Jail.

James Sweeney, a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, awaiting trial for burglary, squeezed through the bars in his cell door yesterday afternoon, and boldly walked out, passed the keepers, and escaped.

Sweeney was assisted by John McCormick, a visitor, who gave him his pass. McCormick was caught ten minutes later and detained. He is believed to have been an accomplice of Sweeney's in the burglary for which Sweeney was arrested.

Sweeney is twenty-two years old. He lives at a lodging house at 46 Chatham Square, this city. In company with another man, believed to be McCormack, he broke into Robert Cramer's shoe store, at 78 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, about 4 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 16, and stole several pairs of shoes. The two men were walking away when, at Fourth Avenue and Baltic Street, they were halted by Policeman John F. O'Grady of the Tenth Precinct. The men ran down Baltic Street, and one of them escaped, but the other, Sweeney, was captured. He was armed with a revolver and several burglars' tools, and it was then discovered that Cramer's store had been robbed. Sweeney was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court and committed to Raymond Street Jail for trial. There he has remained since his commitment.

A telephone message was sent to Brooklyn Police Headquarters at about 6 o'clock last evening by Warden Shanley of the jail, notifying the police that Sweeney had escaped and asking that the bridge police be asked especially to look out for him, as he would be likely to cross to this city. A general alarm was promptly sent out. The Warden also telephoned news of the escape to Sheriff Buttling, who immediately went to the jail. There the Sheriff and the Warden held a lengthy consultation before they decided to give out any information concerning the escape.

"Sweeney simply walked out," said Sheriff Buttling to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "There was the usual Sunday rush of visitors at the jail this afternoon, and he got away in the crowd. To every visitor was given a check. They were told they would have to present the checks at the door before leaving or they would not be permitted to go out. There were about 500 visitors.

"The gong rang for visitors to leave at 5 o'clock, and Van Drivers Joseph Kelly and Tom Kinney were stationed at the gate to take up the checks. Keeper Bell stood near them. While the crowd was passed out, one man was noticed trying to push ahead, and when he reached the gate his ticket was demanded. He said he had lost it, but Keeper Bell took him by the shoulders and told him to stand aside. When the crowd had gone, the man was taken to the Warden's room, and a search of all the cells was made. Then it was discovered that Sweeney was missing.

He had sawed off a bar in his cell door beside the aperature through which the prisoners' food is passed, and had squeezed out, and with the ticket which the detained visitor had given him he had passed the men at the gate and gone out.

"The visitor's name is John McCormick. He denied giving the ticket to Sweeney, but we are certain that he did, and that the escape was prearranged. We don't know whether McCormick ever visited Sweeney before. No one recognized him. He will be held for his part in this transaction and also for another thing we have against him.

"When there is such a rush of visitors we do not have time to ask them who they want to see, but we let them in to find their friends for themselves. We can't keep track of what they are doing and saying. I don't know how Sweeney got the saw to saw away the bar, but some one may have brought it to him in a shoe. All visitors are searched before being admitted, so it must have been sneaked in."

The police of the Tenth Precinct believe that McCormick is the man who fled when Sweeney was arrested, and he will be arraigned this morning for complicity in the shoe-store robbery, as well as for assisting Sweeney to escape.

RAINES LAW RECEIPTS.

Comparison of the Returns from the Different Counties.

A summary of the excise receipts and expenses under the Raines law, compiled from the official reports, was made public at Republican State Headquarters yesterday.

This shows that the total liquor tax receipts under the law up to Oct. 1 were $10,936,326.40. The computations were made on reports taken from the books a few days before Oct. 1, when the total receipts were $10,709,744.93, and the amounts which are turned over to the county and State authorities are on the basis of the last-named amount.

The whole number of certificates issued under the new law is 27,072, against 34,787 liquor licenses of all sorts issued in 1895 under the former law. The whole amount received for licenses in 1895 was $4,090,790.92, and in that year the fees and expenses of Excise Commissioners were $241,006.13. The expenses of collecting the fees under the Raines law, exclusive of Erie, Kings, and New-York Counties, where the State pays the expense of collection, amounted to $54,647.46.

Under the provision of the Raines law by which the State gets one-third of the taxes, the amount paid to the State is $3,551,699.10, and the amount retained by the counties was in the aggregate $7,103,398.37.

In New-York County there were last year 10,118 licenses of all sorts, and the amount received from these licenses was $1,790,530. Under the Raines law 7,310 certificates have been issued, on which the tax was $4,857,918.25.

In Kings County last year there were 4,668 licenses, from which the county received $878,950. Under the Raines law, 3,737 certificates have been issued, and the total receipts have been $2,123,071.91.

In Erie County there were last year 2,977 licenses, from which the county received $327,818.31. Under the Raines law 2,095 certificates have been issued, and the receipts were $829,936.87. Monroe County had last year 1,092 licenses, from which the receipts were $116,200.16. Under the Raines law 786 certificates were issued, and the receipts were $242,751.73. Onondaga had last year 944 licenses, from which the revenue was $102,122.70. Under the Raines law there are 700 certificates, from which the receipts were $209,258.66.

Albany County last year had 1,196 licenses, from which receipts were $125,169.86. Under the Raines law 875 certificates have been issued and the receipts have been $283,801.70. Rensselaer County last year had 906 licenses and receipts of $33,595.30. Under the Raines law the certificates number 628, with receipts of $189,791.49. Queens County last year had 1,745 licenses, with receipts of $71,237.05. Under the Raines law 1,436 certificates have been issued and the receipts have been $245,359.62.

Under the system of division of revenue the following counties receive less than is collected in their own limits: Albany, Chemung, Columbia, Erie, Kings, New-York, Onandaga, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Schenectady, Ulster, and Warren. All the others receive more than their collections.

New-York County, under the Raines law, turns over to the State Treasury $1,619,306.08, and to the County Treasury $3,238,612.17. In as much as New-York City pays about 45 per cent. of the State tax, the relief to this county because of its excise contribution is computed to be $1,608,810, making its two-thirds of all collected $4,847,422.17 as the cash benefit from the liquor business.

Kings County gives to the State Treasurer $707,690.63, and retains $1,415,381.28. Because of the decrease in State taxation under the added revenue, it is computed Kings County will receive a benefit of $428,260 from the contributions from the liquor fund, making the total cash benefit to the county from the liquor business, $1,943,641.28.

Partisan Students Suspended.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 18.—The Faculty of Wesleyan University, the big Methodist college situated in a Lincoln suburb, has suspended three students for posting a picture of Bryan on the upper portion of the façade. The Faculty say that it was a violation of express rules against the display of offensive political partisanship in the university. The picture was displayed at a point which required perilous climbing to reach. It has been torn down.

ORANGE'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

Failure of an Institution That Promised Great Results.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Domestic Training School of the Orange Improvement Society, which was started last Spring with such gusto, and with such great predictions for its success, by a coterie of the most fashionable of Orange society women, now seems on the verge of disruption, and the ladies are now saying unkind things about each other, as they were inclined to do some months ago, when the first trouble arose, and four of the most prominent of the managers—Mrs. Wilson Farrand, Mrs. Edward L. Kellogg, Mrs. Sylvester Judd, and Mrs. Anna C. Sutherland—resigned. Now Miss Sarah E. Craig, the Superintendent of the school, who came to Orange last March from Cincinnati, with the highest recommendations and the most profuse eulogiums from press and people, has left because, she says, she could not remain by reason of the "unkind, unjust, and unChristianlike conduct of the managers, conduct that would scarcely be expected from any board of women, not even the heathen."

Miss Craig was engaged to take charge of the school and instruct domestic servants, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurse girls, and laundresses, and, besides, instruct cooking classes of ladies and lecture on household economy and management, but since the school opened only twelve applicants for instruction in the domestic arts have appeared, and so the ladies hoped to make the school pay by turning what had originally been started by subscription into a bakery and restaurant.

The members and friends sent in large orders for cake, bread, &c., and Miss Craig was expected to fill them all, besides providing luncheons and dinners for those who applied at the building in South Main Street. She protested, and declared she would no longer do the bulk of the cooking and drudgery about the building, for she had not been engaged for that purpose.

Then she decided to leave after her niece, Miss Blanche Radcliffe of Cincinnati, who had been engaged as her assistant, was discharged last week for alleged incompetency, notwithstanding the fact that a resolution in commendation of her work was recently passed by the board.

Then Mrs. John Winfield Scott, the Corresponding Secretary of the society, wrote to Miss Craig, charging her with usurping authority in the management of the school, with lack of devotion to its interests, with a refusal to fill orders, which were a great source of revenue, and with injuring the credit of the organization by giving local tradesmen to understand that it was insolvent. "Disparagement of its management is an impertinence from you, which must not be repeated," wrote Mrs. Scott.

Miss Craig denied the charges. On Thursday last Mrs. Scott wrote to Miss Craig as follows: "In view of the fact that the Domestic Training Association is subjected to a possibility of failure through your influence, we cannot receive further service from you. Reports of a libelous character come to us from the tradesmen, which are greatly to our detriment."

Miss Craig and Miss Radcliffe left Orange yesterday and are now in New-York, and the one servant in training at the school left also. The school building is deserted, and Louis D. Gallison, husband of the principal lady manager of the institution, who went security for the rent, has a nice bill to pay.

TWO PRIMA DONNAS ARRIVE.

Singers Who Will Be Part of Col. Mapleson's Company.

Mme. Carmen Bonaplata-Bau, who is to sing first soprano in the répertoire of operas to be given at the Academy of Music under the management of Col. James H. Mapleson, arrived on the steamship St. Paul Friday night, and is at the Westminster Hotel. This is the first visit of the prima donna to America. Mme. Bau has been only six years in opera, but comes of a family of singers, her father being a noted artist. Besides being a well-known vocalist, Mme. Bau is an accomplished pianist. She has appeared in opera at Milan, Madrid, Turin, and in Russia and the prominent South American cities. Her répertoire embraces all of the leading operas, but she prefers the character of Aida, which she will present her first night in America.

Mme. Scalchi was also a passenger on the St. Paul, and will also appear at the Academy under Col. Mapleson. Although the two primas have sung together nearly all of the European cities, they had never met until coming over on this trip, when a warm friendship sprang up between them.

GOT ONLY THREE CENTS.

Highwaymen Attacked John Denton and Were Captured.

A highway robbery in Jersey City, the net proceeds of which were three cents, is likely to send one, if not three men, to State prison. John Denton, sixty years old, lives at 85 Avenue E, Bayonne. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning he started home for Jersey City. He had only three cents left, and as the car fare is a nickel, he concluded to walk.

At Grand and Van Vorst Streets he was halted by three men, who demanded his money. He said he had none. Two of the men seized and held him, while the third man rifled his pockets. He found and appropriated the three cents.

Denton ran at once to a police station and the reserves were sent out and captured John Kelly of 126 Morris Street, Daniel Scott of 187 Morris Street, and William Gibbons of 139 Morris Street. Denton identified Kelly as the man who rifled his pockets. He was not sure about the others.

The Rev. Dr. Cartwright's Removal.

Owing to the removal by Bishop Littlejohn of the Rev. T. S. Cartwright from the pastorate of St. Barnabas's Church, Bushwick Avenue, near Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, the pulpit was filled yesterday by Father Simpson.

Although Dr. Cartwright was removed several days ago, he has not yet handed in his resignation, but it is understood that he will do so in a few days. Mrs. Cartwright said yesterday that the stories already published, to the effect that Dr. Cartwright's intended resignation was due to differences with the Vestry of the church over choir matters, were in the main correct.

Vestryman John Morgan said it was a matter that lay entirely between the Bishop and Dr. Cartwright. The latter's removal, Mr. Morgan said, had been brought about by persons outside of the congregation of St. Barnabas's, and the reasons for the removal neither he nor any other member of the Vestry was at liberty to divulge.

Attempt to Wreck a Royal Train.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to The Central News from Madrid says that the King, Queen Regent, and other members of the Court returned to the capital to-day from San Sebastian, where they had been spending the Summer. The dispatch adds that an attempt was made to wreck the royal train by some one, presumably a Cuban. A dynamite bomb had been placed on the rails, but fortunately it was discovered before the train reached the place.

Ex-Gov. Flower in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Ex-Gov. Flower of New-York arrived in Chicago this evening for a conference to-morrow with members of the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Flower will go to Joliet to speak Monday. Tuesday he will go to Ottawa, and Wednesday to Galesburg. He will be accompanied by Mr. Forman, sound-money Democratic candidate for Governor.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

RUSSIA'S RAILWAY SYSTEM

IT IS TO BE MUCH IMPROVED, SAYS PRINCE HILKOFF.

When the Trans-Siberian Road Is Completed a Trip Around the World Will Be Possible in Thirty-three Days—Russia Pushing Her Railroads Forward Rapidly—The Great Route Will Probably Be Opened by 1900.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Prince Michael Hilkoff, Imperial Minister of Ways and Commerce of Russia, accompanied by his suite, arrived here at 7 o'clock to-night, on a special train over the New-York Central Railroad, and, after a thorough inspection of the Niagara Power Company's plant, took a look at the falls by moonlight. The Prince expressed himself as astonished at the sights he has seen during his trip in this country. He came expressly to study American railway systems, and is delighted with his investigations.

Russia, he declares, has made great strides in railway building in recent years, and will astound the world when the work contemplated for the near future is completed. Prince Hilkoff's head is full of great schemes for the advancement of Russia's railroad interests, and as he is a very practical man he will undoubtedly achieve his aims. The railroads of the country are now operated under the Contiaental system, but it is proposed to substitute the American. When all the plans now under way are carried out and the great Trans-Siberian Railroad is completed, Prince Hilkoff declares that Russia will have made it possible to travel around the world in the marvelous time of about thirty days. This will be accomplished in this way, modern fast ships and trains being considered:

New-York to Bremen, seven days by steamer; Bremen to St. Petersburg, one and one-half days by rail; St. Petersburg to Vladeverta, (thirty miles per hous,) by rail, ten days; Vladeverta to San Francisco, via Hokodate Straits, (Japan,) by steamer, ten days; San Francisco to New-York by rail, four and one-half days—thirty-three days. The present time and course are: New-York to Southampton, by steamer, six days; Southampton to Brindisi via Paris, three and one-half days; Brindisi to Yokohama via Suez, Red Sea, &c., forty-two days; Yokohama to San Francisco, sea, ten days, and San Francisco to New-York, rail, four and one-half days—sixty-six days.

The completion of the Siberian Railway will save the long Siresome trip through the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, &c., by slow steamers, and save the traveler many days' journeyings. The road, with connections, will be about 7,500 miles long and about 2,000 miles of it are yet to be built. This work Prince Hilkoff is having pushed forward with zeal, and he believes it will be completed by 1900. There are over 34,000 miles of railroad in the country, he says, at present, and thousands of miles more will be built as soon as possible. The Government owns about one-half the roads in the country, and guarantees the other half. They are of a wider gauge than those of the Germans, which is considered a smart trick upon the part of the Russians, as, in the event of trouble with the Fatherland, it would not be possible for the Germans to move their soldiers over the frontier in their native trains.

The building of these new roads in Russia is also intended to open up hundreds of isolated agricultural sections and promote agrarian interests in the empire. The cultivation of wheat and all possible products will be encouraged by the Government, and everything done to improve the condition of the farmer in the country and make less the necessity of the importation of wheat and other products of the earth.

Great reforms are to be introduced into the railway system of the country as a result of the Imperial Minister's visit to the United States. He is particularly impressed with our rails, and says it costs twice as much to produce them in Russia as it does in the United States. In riding over the New-York Central to-day, he turned once to General Passenger Agent Daniels and said: "When I look at these tracks and feel this comfortable riding, I am ashamed of our Russian railroads. These tracks and rails are superb."

The Prince is a remarkably observant man. Unlike the Orlental Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, he does not ask embarrassing questions. On his way to Niagara Falls he stopped off at Schenectady, where a visit was made to the locomotive works at that place. He showed a remarkable knowledge of the business, and little explanation was needed of the details of the establishment. After visiting the Niagara Power Company's house, he declared it one of the most scientific plants he ever saw. He inspected the building thoroughly.

To-morrow the Prince and his party will spend some time in viewing the falls, and will then go to Buffalo and later in the day to Depew, where the New-York Central works will be inspected. The party will return to New-York City Tuesday morning.

The Prince's stay in this country has been cut short somewhat by a summons to St. Petersburg to attend an important council called by the Czar. Minister Hilkoff stands high in the Government Council, and has the confidence and esteem of the new Czar. He was accompanied on his trip over the New-York Central Railway to-day by Prince Alexander Michaelovitch, his son; Col. G. Tcherkoff of the Russian Imperial Guards, and Mr. Bolchakoff, his private secretary, all members of his suite. There were also in the party George W. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central; Walter Katte, Chief Engineer; Edgar Van Etten, General Superintendent; G. Creighton Webb, and Major J. G. Pangborn.

LOVED BUT PUNISHED HIM.

Miss Leonard Kissed Her Father While Sending Him to Jail.

If his eighteen-year-old daughter Margaret can be believed, there are few better husbands and fathers than Hugh Leonard when he is sober. Of late he has been drinking heavily, and yesterday morning when he tried to effect an entrance into his apartments at 136 West Twenty-ninth Street, Miss Leonard and her mother both resisted him. He was more than a match for them both, and when, after kicking in the door, he gave Mrs. Leonard a severe whipping and attempted to do the same to his daughter, they called a policeman.

In the Jefferson Market Court, after Miss Leonard had made her complaint, Leonard asked if he might cross-examine her. Magistrate Wentworth said he might, and he began:

"Haven't I been a good father to you?"

"Yes, father, you have, only—"

"Don't you love me?"

"Yes, father," and then the girl broke down, and threw her arms around her father's neck. They wept together for a moment, and then the Magistrate said:

"That's always the way. You people make complaints, and give the police and the courts trouble and then make up. I suppose you want to forgive him, and don't want him punished?"

With a fervid embrace Miss Leonard left her father's arms, and straightened up in front of the judicial bench.

"I do forgive him, Judge," she said, "but I want him punished. I think it will do him good. When he is away from the drink he is the best husband and father in the world, but we don't want him to come to us while he drinks. Put him under bonds to behave himself, please."

Miss Leonard's request was granted. In default of $100 bonds for his good behavior for two months, Hugh Leonard was locked up.

Injured in a Bicycle Collision.

Robert Gloscup, forty-two years old, was riding his bicycle up the Boulevard yesterday afternoon, near Ninety-eighth Street, when Bryon S. Ames of 202 West Ninety-eighth Street, another bicyclist, who was going westward, ran into him. The wheels collided at right angles. Both men were thrown. Gloscup was badly bruised upon the body and had to be taken to Manhattan Hospital, but he was able to leave for home last night. When the collision happened a policeman appeared and arrested Ames. William H. Cutler of 70 West Ninety-ninth Street interfered with the policeman and was also arrested.

Exhibition of Sterling Silver.

In announcing the opening of their annual fall exhibition the Gorham Co. invite attention to certain reproductions of COLONIAL SILVER which, it is believed, will be found especially adapted to the prevailing preference for purity of outline and simplicity in decoration.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths,
Broadway and 19th Street,
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23 Maiden Lane.

LINCOLN LEAGUE LOOKING OUT.

Must Be a Fair Election in the Eighth Assembly District.

The Lincoln League, which holds the position of the leading Republ

OUR NEW COAST DEFENSES

SECRETARY LAMONT'S ESTIMATES FOR HIS DEPARTMENT.

A Great Reduction in the Expenses of the Department Itself — Much Money Saved in Salaries and Contingencies—The Rapid Work That Has Been Done in Fortifying Our Coasts and Increasing Our Armaments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Lamont will to-morrow transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates of appropriations required by the War Department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate is $52,875,638.

The estimate for the running expenses of the War Department in Washington is $1,464,236, showing a reduction in the annual expenses for salaries and contingencies in that office of $621,942, from the estimates of four years ago. The other estimates in detail, are as follows:

Pay of army, as fixed by law, $13,522,-880.15; subsistence of the army, $1,659,837.50; Quartermasters' supplies, $2,200,000; incidental expenses of the army, $600,000; barracks and quarters, including hospital construction, $835,000; shooting ranges, $25,000; cavalry and artillery horses, $130,000; army transportation, $2,500,000; clothing, $1,100,-000; medical supplies, $140,200; ordnance department, $1,131,000; Military Academy, $521,812; arsenals, $139,796; military posts, National cemeteries, and National parks, $1,558,380; National soldiers' homes, $3,443,-214; artificial limbs for soldiers of the late war, $191,000; public buildings and grounds in Washington, $139,992; miscellaneous items, $402,000; rivers and harbors, $5,349,-000, to meet payments on existing contracts, the department at this time being unable to say what sum will be required by future contracts for which authority exists.

The estimate for fortifications and sea coast defense has been increased to $15,824,-298. In connection with his estimate, Secretary Lamont has made public the following statement of the condition of this work:

"On the 1st of July, 1893, but one modern gun had been placed in position. On the 1st of July, 1897, we shall have completed defenses with armament as follows: Thirteen 12-inch, thirty-seven 10-inch, eight 8-inch, and four rapid-fire guns, and eighty 12-inch mortars. These guns and mortars are of American design and American manufacture, then and now more powerful, calibre for calibre, than any carried on shipboard.

"It appears that 17 out of 21 twelve-inch emplacements, 55 out of 66 ten-inch emplacements, 20 out of 25 eight-inch emplacements, 14 out of 16 rapid-fire gun emplacements, and 92 out of 158 twelve-inch mortar emplacements, have been entirely provided for during the last four years, and during the same time a large part of those previously provided for have been prepared to receive their armament. For this favorable showing much is due to the liberality of Congress at its recent session. The number of emplacements provided by the act of June 6, 1896, is just fifty in excess of the total provided by all preceding appropriations. The progress in armament has been equally satisfactory."

CHAROUSEK IN THE LEAD.

Best Score in the Buda-Pesth Chess Congress—Tschigorin Second.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 18.—The three adjourned games, from the ninth and tenth rounds of the international chess tournament, were finished to-day.

All of them should have been drawn, but in consequence of Maroczy's unaccountable oversight in his ending with Dr. Noa, the latter won.

The summary issued was as follows:

ADJOURNED GAMES.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Winawer-Tschigorin	Ruy Lopez	98	Drawn
Schlechter-Noa	French	87	Drawn
Noa-Maroczy	Ruy Lopez	72	Noa

The following is a complete summary of the play for the second week of the tournament:

SIXTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Maroczy-Albin	Q. G. decl.	43	Maroczy
Popiel-Tarrasch	B. gamb.	41	Tarrasch
Noa-Winawer	Ruy Lopez	49	Winawer
Marco-Pillsbury	Petroff	52	Pillsbury
Janowski-Charousek	Q. G. decl.	76	Janowski
Tschigorin-Walbrodt	Falkbeer	27	Tschigorin

SEVENTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Charousek-Tschigorin	B. gamb.	24	Charousek
Pillsbury-Janowski	Q. G. decl.	82	Drawn
Winawer-Maroczy	Ruy Lopez	56	Winawer
Tarrasch-Noa	Q. G. decl.	100	Drawn
Albin-Popiel	French	27	Albin
Schlechter-Maroczy	French	25	Drawn

EIGHTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Popiel-Schlechter	K. B. gamb.	46	Popiel
Noa-Albin	French	64	Drawn
Marco-Tarrasch	Ruy Lopez	41	Marco
Janowski-Winawer	Ruy Lopez	26	Janowski
Tschigorin-Pillsbury	4 knights	36	Drawn
Walbrodt-Charousek	Ruy Lopez	85	Drawn

NINTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Pillsbury-Walbrodt	Q. G. decl.	42	Pillsbury
Winawer-Tschigorin	Ruy Lopez	48	Adjourned
Tarrasch-Janowski	Vienna	51	Tarrasch
Albin-Marco	Giuoco P.	59	Albin
Schlechter-Noa	French	44	Adjourned
Maroczy-Popiel	4 knights	54	Maroczy

TENTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Noa-Maroczy	Ruy Lopez	61	Adjourned
Marco-Schlechter	Ruy Lopez	94	Schlechter
Janowski-Albin	Q. Fianchetto	44	Janowski
Tschigorin-Tarrasch	Ruy Lopez	49	Tschigorin
Walbrodt-Winawer	Ruy Lopez	36	Walbrodt
Charousek-Pillsbury	Vienna	66	Charousek

Appended are the scores of all the competitors to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Tschigorin	6½	2½	Maroczy	4½	4½
Pillsbury	6½	3½	Schlechter	4½	4½
Winawer	6½	3½	Tarrasch	3½	5½
Charousek	6	4	Marco	3	6
Albin	5	4	Noa	3	6
Janowski	5	4	Popiel	1	8
Walbrodt	5	4			

The pairing in the eleventh round for to-morrow is as follows: Winawer vs. Charousek, Tarrasch vs. Walbrodt, Albin vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Maroczy vs. Marco, Popiel vs. Noa. Pillsbury has a bye.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, preceded by showers in east portion, colder, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, continued cool, westerly to northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair weather, cool northerly to westerly winds, frosts in the interior. GEORGIA, fair, northerly winds, cooler in east portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds, and cooler. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, winds shifting to easterly. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, east to south winds. WESTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, and OKLAHOMA, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, and KANSAS, warmer, generally fair weather and southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY warmer, fair weather, and light, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snow, followed by fair, warmer and light to fresh southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, fair, preceded by local snow on Lake Ontario, fresh westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair and slightly warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN and IOWA, generally fair weather, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in southern, local snow, followed by fair weather in northern portion, warmer, westerly winds. NEBRASKA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair weather, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, light, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds.

RECORD RIDERS INTERRUPTED.

Edwards Reached Philadelphia—Peitscher Stopped at New-Brunswick.

Wind, rain, mud, and accidents formed a combination against which the two local cyclists who started from the City Hall early yesterday morning to ride to Philadelphia and back, could not successfully pedal for the course record of 19 hours and 56 minutes, held by C. P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. The record seekers were E. S. Edwards of the Century Wheelmen and Albert Peitscher of the Yorkville Wheelmen. The former is a chunky little Englishman, and the latter a diminutive German. Each, however, is a strong road rider of the first class, and had the conditions been favorable, would probably have come inside the record.

Peitscher started at 5:50 A. M., accompanied by Charlie Bergold, President of the Yorkvilles, as pacemaker. Other members of the club were stationed along the route to pace the young German, but those beyond New-Brunswick never got a chance to help him. He stopped at that point owing to a bady damaged machine. Several miles this side of New-Brunswick the fork of his bicycle split, and he was forced to stop for repairs. With Bergold's assistance the damaged part was fixed up, but it broke again at New-Brunswick. An effort was made to get another wheel, but none suitable for a record trial could be obtained, and Peitscher was forced to retire from the contest. He reached New-Brunswick at 8:09 A. M., and was then ahead of the schedule.

Edwards had better luck. He got as far as Philadelphia, but the rain caught him before he got there and made the going everything but desirable. However, he had made such good progress up to the time the rain began to fall that he rolled into the Quaker City well inside the record for the down trip. This stood at 8:50, and he cut off 59 minutes. Of course the rain and mud made the return trip out of the question. Carlson and Green, two clubmates, started with Edwards from the City Hall at 2:05 A. M., to pace him over a part of the journey. Green's wheel broke at Newark and he went no further. Carlson, however, kept on, and at times got away from the record seeker. He rode as if he was after the record instead of Edwards, and used himself up in his efforts. The roads were far from being in the best condition.

This was Edwards's second attempt this Fall to secure the record from City Hall to City Hall and return, a distance of about 200 miles. In the first he met with the same poor luck that confronted him at Philadelphia yesterday. It rained so hard that it was simply impossible to ride over the highways in anything like record time. He will not make another record attempt this year.

Riverside Wheelmen Items.

Chairman "Jack" Fitch of the Entertainment Committee of the Riverside Wheelmen and his fellow committeemen are making extensive preparations for the club's first stag of the season. This will take place on the evening of election day, at the clubhouse, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The members' annual races will have been decided during the afternoon at the Guttenberg race track. Mr. Fitch says his committee hopes to make the stag the biggest and best in the history of the club.

The reorganization of the Entertainment Committee has only just been completed. Associated on it with Mr. Fitch are R. W. Harrington, W. B. Beam, L. P. Lasher, and George H. Creegan.

An event which the members look forward to with great interest is the annual dinner to the racing men of the club. This is now being arranged for the latter part of November.

The programme at the members' races on election day will comprise the following events: One mile for novices, two-mile handicap, five-mile club championship, one mile, open; one-mile tandem, handicap, and one mile, scratch, for non-riding members. Handsome and valuable prizes will be given in each event. The sport will begin at 1:30 o'clock, and admission to the track will be free.

A large party of Riverside pedalers went on a run to "The Pines," at Bayonne, yesterday, going down via the Hudson County Boulevard.

Dougherty Leads at Pool.

Interesting contests have resulted up to date in the handicap pool tournament of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. Dougherty, Ausbuettel, Oatman, and Pelin are the leaders in the order given, and they are playing so well that it is a question whether the "shut mark" competitors will catch them. The present standing of all the contestants follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. T. Dougherty	4	0	W. F. Kerr	1	1
H. G. R. Ausbuettel	3	0	R. G. Betts	1	2
Joseph Oatman	3	0	A. Kimmerle	2	3
V. P. Pelin	2	0	A. Hahn	1	4
C. P. Staubach	4	1	M. A. King	1	4
R. L. McFarland	2	1	T. J. Deaken	0	2
A. Oatman	2	2	W. C. St. John	0	2
J. McCormick	1	1	J. Jacobs	0	2
C. F. Fraenkle	1	1	J. R. Post	0	0
J. Meyer	1	1			

Cycling Popular in Mexico.

Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie, the First Vice President of the League of American Wheelmen, returned from a trip to Mexico last week. When asked about cycling in that country, he said: "It is quite popular and becoming more so all the time. Of course, I refer to it as noticed in the City of Mexico. The streets and roads in and about the city are fine, and the number of wheels seen causes comment. The future of the pastime there seems bright indeed."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A meeting of the Bicycle Relief Corps of this city will be held to-night at 237 East Fifty-seventh Street, at which a number of local cycling authorities will be present to define the purposes of the organization. Among those who will speak are Isaac B. Potter, Timothy L. Woodruff, Police Commissioner Andrews, Commissioner Croft, and Sterling Elliot. The Relief Corps' work will be to render all possible aid and assistance to cyclists who may in any way meet with an accident while riding, and to render succor to any other cyclists whenever called upon.

—The Iroquois Wheelmen's election day ten-mile handicap road race will be started at Bowers Street and the Hudson County Boulevard at 2:30 P. M. The entries close on Tuesday. The prizes, which number fifteen, will be distributed at the club's annual entertainment, to be held at Prasser's Central Hall, Jersey City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5. The programme for the entertainment includes Will C. Carleton, who will sing the new and popular song, "Where is Baby Gone?" Charles Sherman, the baritone soloist, and Miss Sadie Fox.

—State Centurion Charles G. Percival of Boston will manage the second annual Corey Hill climbing contest at Brookline, scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 31. Three events are carded, in which a total of twenty-six prizes are offered. Entries should be sent to Mr. Percival, Room 73, Globe Building, Boston.

—Yesterday's unsatisfactory weather kept many cyclists in town who under favorable circumstances would have taken all-day tours over the smooth roads of the surrounding country. The Boulevard was, as usual, quite crowded, as were the popular drives in the park. The country roads just now are in very fine shape.

—The next regular meeting of the Pierce Cycle Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn will be held at the residence of Miss Mattie M. Blades, No. 62 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

—A regular meeting of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will be held this evening, at the clubrooms, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street. The run for the members next Sunday will be to Boonton, N. J., starting at 8:30 o'clock.

—Secretary Frederick M. Frobisher of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate of this city has announced a regular meeting, in Lenox Lyceum, Wednesday evening.

—The Columbus Bicycle Academy, at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, will begin its Winter series of music rides and dances this evening.

Lavigne to Spar Everhart.

At the boxing bouts of the Bohemian Sporting Club, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Oct. 27, "Kid" Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., and "Jack" Everhart of New-Orleans, will spar twenty-five rounds and decide the lightweight boxing championship. They will meet at 138 pounds. Less than 800 persons will be admitted.

Lutheran Candidates Ordained.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, which has been in conference during the past week, came to an end last night with the ordination of two young men to the ministry. The ordination service took place at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher Street, and F. H. Knubel of 66 Perry Street and Eugene Neudewitz of 230 West Tenth Street were ordained ministers.

The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of St. James's Lutheran Church. In addressing the candidates for ordination he cautioned them not to be seekers after notoriety and to avoid sensational issues in the pulpit.

"Be thoroughly prepared before you preach," he said; "be studious, and make old subjects bristle with new ideas."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...6:14	Sun sets...5:14	Moon sets...4:18	

HIGH WATER OCT. 19.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:53 A. M.	6:38 A. M.	8:27 A. M.
6:08 P. M.	6:50 P. M.	8:39 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Betty	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Oct. 12
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Oct. 8
Ludgate Hill	London	Sept. 30
Nomadic	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Yucatan	Havana	Oct. 15

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

El Rio	New-Orleans	Oct. 15
Karamania	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Massachusetts	London	Oct. 8
Westernland	Antwerp	Oct. 10

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Oct. 14
Italia	Gibraltar	Oct. 7
Leona	Galveston	Oct. 14
Marengo	Newcastle	Oct. 7
Manitou	Swansea	Oct. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 17

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

Chateau Yquem	Havre	Oct. 10
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Karlsruhe	Bremen	Oct. 10
Lahn	Bremen	Oct. 13

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

California	Havre	Oct. 10
Strabo	St. Lucia	Oct. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Iroquois	Oct. 19	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Oct. 20	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Hevelius	Oct. 20	Fern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Tallahassee	Oct. 20	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Cha. Condal	Oct. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Comal	Oct. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Ludgate Hill	Oct. 21	London	22 State St.
Comanche	Oct. 21	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Yumuri	Oct. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 22	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Orinoco	Oct. 22	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Saratoga	Oct. 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanrose	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
Francisco	Oct. 24	Hull	22 State St.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Yumuri	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
City of Paris	Nov. 5	Glasgow	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Perna'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Paris	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Boradway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Oct. 18.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Oct. 4, with mdse. and passenger to Sonderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M. 17th.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudeon, Havre Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanilla Oct. 3, Cienfuegos 7, St. Jago 10, and Nassau 14, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Hamburg, Oct. 3, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Jorgesen, Hamburg Oct. 1 and Havre 3, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Procasset, (Br.,) Hadwin, Trieste Aug. 21, Venice 26, Ancona 28, Patras Sept. 10, Kalamata 13, Messina 15, Palermo 16, Denia 23, Almeria Oct. 1, and Gibraltar 3, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:05 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Ingram, Charleston Oct. 14, with mdse. to George W. Clyde.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Oct. 15 and Charleston 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Calbarlen Oct. 2 and Havana 7, Progreso 12, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Delaware, Proctor, Cape Haitien Oct. 6, Petit Goave 9, Jeremie 10, Miragoane 11, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Inagua 12, with mdse. and passenger to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:05 P. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Ponsen, Rotterdam Oct. 7 and Boulogne Sur Mer 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:38 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Northwest, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS May, (Br.,) Carthagena and Baranquilla; Bergen, (Nor.,) Kingston; Croft, (Br.,) Leith; Amaranth, (Br.,) Havre.

Notice to Mariners.

Salem Creek Light Station, New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Oct. 31, 1896, a lens-lantern light, showing fixed red with a fixed white sector, will be established in the structure recently erected in about 6 feet of water, near low tide, in Salem Cove, on the entrance to Salem Creek, east side of the Delaware River. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The white sector will extend from north 76 degrees 36 minutes west (west-northwest ⅞ west) southerly and westerly to north 34 degrees 34 minutes east (northeast ⅞ north), and cover the channel into Salem Creek from Elsingborough Point to the mouth of the creek. (Bearings from a vessel.) The focal plane of the light will be 16½ feet above mean high water and 41½ feet above the lantern deck. The light will be shown from a white hexagonal lantern on a red triangular pile structure. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 125 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: "Latitude, north, 39 degrees 34 minutes (16 seconds); longitude, west, 75 degrees 31 minutes (7 seconds.) Bearings and distances of prominent objects are: Reedy Island Range Front Lighthouse, south 36 degrees 06 minutes west (southwest ⅜ south) four and three quarter miles; Reedy Island Range Rear Lighthouse, south 46 degrees 54 minutes west, (southwest ⅛ west,) four and one-eighth miles; Port Penn Range Rear Lighthouse, south 56 degree 22 minutes west, (southwest by west,) five and one-half miles; Finns Point Range Front Lighthouse, north 28 degrees 6 minutes west, (north-northwest ½ west,) one and five-eighths miles; Finns Point Range Rear Lighthouse, north 9 degrees 16 minutes west, (north ⅞ west.) Vessels bound into Salem Creek, coming up the river, should pass nearly one-quarter of a mile outside of Elsinghorough Point, and follow edge of the white sector, keeping it tinged with red, until about one-eighth of a mile from the light, then swing slowly to the eastward so as to strike the northerly edge of the white sector about one-eighth of a mile from the light, and follow the edge into the mouth of the creek. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles. (Assumed magnetic variation, 1896, 6 degree 24 minutes west.) This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," page 82, No. 436, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1895," pages 27 and 33. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1896.

By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New-York, arr. here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18.—SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. here at 9:18 A. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Oct. 18.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Boeuf, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from here to-day.

PRAWLE POINT, Oct. 18.—SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New-York, passed here to-day.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Superbly modeled library pieces.

STATE COURTS.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos. 94, 95, 148, 149, 150, 153, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 170, 172, 174, 175, 178, 179, 180, 184, 187, 189, 155, 158, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.; Part III.—Smith, J.; Part IV.—Goodrich, J.

Nos. 2703, 5883, 2767, 2768, 2773, 5562, 5588, 2746, 5887, 2458, 1064, 1556, 1603, 2455, 4756, 5026, 5456, 2671, 5331, 5374, 4904, 5200, 5698, 2514, 5947, 5877, 5769, 2560, 2906, 1555, 1515, 5251, 2449, 2615, 2397, 2077, 2686, 4875, 2734, 2740, 2749, 1882.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2800.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 750, 714, 722, 531, 698, 688, 703, 704, 705, 706, 709, 710, 758, 717, 785.

Every case on the October (1896) calendar has been reached.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Civil Calendar.—Nos. 121, 142, 47, 36, 35, 170, 177, 111, 149, 108, 144, 173, 174, 175, 183, 190, 129, 199, 196, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Ann Winn, Katharine Schuck, Jane Ann Matheson, Mary Ford, Samuel Short, Henry M. Benedict, Charles F. Syuhany, Alfred Byheifer, Julia A. Eldredge, Michael Gibbons, and Mary Geery. The estate of Martha Balke, Catharine Leydon, Marie Schad, and Paulina M. Cornwell. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 43, the will of Margaret Cotton. No. 59, the will of Mary Phillips. No. 50, the will of James Phillips.

SANDWICHES ONE INCH WIDE.

Some Brooklyn "Hotels" Sell Drinks Without Even a Pretense.

The second indignation meeting to protest against the so-called Raines law hotels in Brooklyn was held at Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton Street, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Temperance League.

Agents of the league read reports. The first was in regard to alleged violations in Brooklyn yesterday forenoon, and said:

"Upon a slight investigation we find a few hotels have good accommodations, but that a vast majority have very meagre, or none of any account, and the hotel license or permit is only a pretext to sell liquor at all hours of the day and night and on Sunday."

Six places were mentioned as having been opened contrary to law, dispensing liquor, sometimes with and sometimes without sandwiches. A sandwich taken from one of the hotels was produced. It was exactly one inch wide and two and a half inches long.

Dr. Funk, the Chairman, said that his statements on the previous Sunday in respect to the Raines law had been questioned by Senator Ford, and Dr. Funk proceeded to reaffirm that the Raines law did tend to promote crime and social immorality. Speaking of the Brooklyn police force, he said:

"New-York has a Roosevelt to enforce the law, and Brooklyn has an old woman for Commissioner of Police. I beg the pardon of the old ladies who are here present, for I know many old women who would make far better Commissioners of Police than the one we have in this city, under whose flabby, jelly-fish-backbone management of the police, crime flourishes in this city as it does not in New-York City."

A. L. Martin of the Law Enforcement Society spoke on the subject, and so did a Mr. Robbins of the State Sunday Observance Association and A. H. Walker of the Good Templars.

The league adjourned until next Sunday at 4 P. M.

Going to See McKinley.

The Republican Club will attend Hammerstein's Music Hall entertainment to-morrow night. The first tier boxes have been reserved for members of the club, and they will be decorated with flags. The club goes specially to see the biograph and picture of McKinley on his lawn at Canton.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION. TO-MORROW.
PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer,
will sell on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20 and 21, 1896, commencing each day at 10:30 o'clock
100 TROTTING BRED HORSES,
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MR. EDWARD MORRELL,
MR. THOMAS LONG,
MR WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
AND OTHER OWNERS,
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PARKVILLE FARM,
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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night at the Circus—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Goldregen—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—In Mexico—1848—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1896.

WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

The nearer we come to the end of the campaign the plainer is the contrast between Mr. BRYAN and his opponents and between what he stands for and what they stand for. And this contrast is deepest and most striking between Mr. BRYAN and Gen. PALMER, since it is thrown into relief by the background of Democracy which both have professed in the past.

The supporters of Mr. BRYAN are easily classified. The great body of them are Democrats in whom the partisan habit is stronger than either intelligence or conscience. They take him as the "regular" candidate and are too dull to see that his policy is anti-Democratic or too cowardly to oppose him if they do see it. Of these the active ones look to the spoils which they hope to share when their party succeeds. The type is found in perfection in the workers of Tammany Hall in this city, most of whom know that BRYAN will be beaten, but are fighting for what "regularity" will give them in the City Government. Their followers are of a different kind, by no means so blameworthy, being misled. With decent and clean organization, their action would generally be fairly safe, but never intelligent.

Outside of this body of mere narrow partisans Mr. BRYAN'S support comes from the greedy, the dishonest, the ignorant, and the visionary. The greedy are those silver-mine owners, who are also dishonest, who deliberately seek by law to give to their product a value that can only be realized at the expense of the general public. The dishonest, who in some cases are also ignorant, are the debtors who seek the means of scaling their debts to the injury of those they owe. Some of them know the deceit they are trying to profit by; others are deluded by envy and prejudice into the belief that they are only paying one wrong by another. The name of the visionary is legion. For the most part they are negatively honest, and sometimes are positively disinterested. They find in the vague dream of bimetallism a promise of escape for the unsuccessful or the feeble from the consequences of their failure and their weakness. They are bewildered by the vision of some great change in the fortunes of the human race to be made, not by industry and skill and self-control, but by act of Congress and a President's signature. They have little influence in ordinary times, but in the confusion and distress of times of general depression, their ideas—like quack medicines in epidemics—have a certain vogue.

Mr. BRYAN'S opponents are also easily classified. Those who support MCKINLEY are of three sorts—(1) partisan Republicans who would have taken any other candidate just as readily and whose intelligence and conscience are, in this regard, no higher than those of the Bryanites; (2) Republicans who would have supported no candidate not sound on the currency, and who largely compelled Mr. MCKINLEY to take the stand he now holds; (3) Democrats who use MCKINLEY as the surest weapon for the destruction of Bryanism. Apart from these are the supporters of Gen. PALMER. Their leaders are of a very high type—men who are Democrats for the sake of principle, and despite the partisan habit instead of in consequence of it. Their principles are of extreme importance and value. As to the currency, these are more sagacious, broader, and of more lasting effect than any proposed in our history during the last generation. Underlying their principles as to the currency, and giving vitality to their action, is the deep sentiment of patriotism, of that patriotism which puts the peace, order, and honor of the Republic higher than all else.

The great body of the followers of these leaders are in sympathy with their views and aims. A certain proportion, doubtless, cling to the name Democrat with unreasonable tenacity. The Democrat who serves his country and punishes treachery to the principles of his party by voting for Mr. MCKINLEY is as loyal to all that deserves loyalty in Democracy as one who votes for Gen. PALMER. It is a matter for personal judgment as to the consequences of a vote. But where a vote can safely be cast for Gen. PALMER and the National Democracy there is great force in this fact: Such a vote helps strengthen an organization even more sound than the Republican Party on the currency, and one which stands for the freedom of American commerce and industry and for a broader and safer interpretation of the National Constitution.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY.

About 305,000 votes will be cast in this city this year, if not more than the usual 8 per cent. of the 331,177 registered voters stay away from the polls. The scattering vote will be small. MCKINLEY, PALMER, and BRYAN will divide among them not far from 300,000 votes. No possible apportioning of the vote that political mathematics can suggest or a reasonable mind sustain will give BRYAN a plurality in New-York City.

The vote for the leading candidates in recent years has been divided as shown by this table:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Plurality. Dem.
1892.	President	175,267	98,967	76,300
1894.	Governor	127,088	124,308	2,780
1894.	Mayor	108,907	154,094	*46,087
1895.	Sec'y of State.	141,136	97,476	43,660
1895.	County Clerk.	125,079	107,235	17,744

* Republican plurality.

GRANT'S vote in 1894 is the fairest measure of the full Tammany strength on local issues that we possess, for PURROY'S vote when he ran for County Clerk last year was swelled by accessions from the Germans, who were stirred up about their Sunday beer. And HILL'S vote of 127,088 in 1894 is a fair measure of the regular Democratic vote of the city on State issues when the party is under punishment for its sins and has forfeited the support of Democrats of independent tendencies. The party is immeasurably worse off this year than it was in 1894, but give BRYAN HILL'S vote of 127,000, and there would still be 173,000 votes against him divided between MCKINLEY and PALMER. Gen PALMER is admired and respected by the sound-money Democrats of New-York, but we take it that the most zealous members of the National Democracy do not expect to see him poll 40,000 votes. WHEELER polled only 9,039 in 1894, most of the dissatisfied Democrats voting directly for MORTON. This division, which is extremely liberal to BRYAN, would still give MCKINLEY a plurality in the city.

But the candidate of Populism and repudiation will not get HILL'S vote of 1894. SHEEHAN'S Tammany is not CROKER'S Tammany. With so many of its ablest leaders openly opposing BRYAN, the organization of itself cannot control 70,000 votes for him. If he gets 30,000 from non-Tammany sources he will far exceed the present expectations of those of his managers who understand the local situation. For the sound-money candidates there will remain 200,000 votes. A vote of two to one against him will suffice to maintain the honor of the city.

The registration ought to have been larger. There are more than 40,000 unregistered legal votes in the city, we presume. But the figures show a full registration in the up-town districts, where anarchy and 16 to 1 find no favor, while the down-town districts, where Tammany is strong, show a much smaller increase over last year's figures.

GOV. ALTGELD ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Gov. ALTGELD of Illinois presented a curious figure on Saturday evening. He had come East professedly to promote the election of Mr. BRYAN, and he passed over the one issue that Mr. BRYAN has pressed to the front on every occasion and spent fully nine-tenths of his time in a labored defense of his own action in the Chicago riots of 1894. Of finance and currency Gov. ALTGELD had but little to say, and that of a quite perfunctory sort, but of himself, of his wisdom, energy, patriotism, and especially of the insult and outrage he had suffered from President CLEVELAND he had much to say. So far as the effect on public opinion in the East is concerned, Gov. ALTGELD did Mr. BRYAN a very poor turn. The East made up its mind long ago as to who was right and who was wrong in those sad and disgraceful July days of 1894. Mr. ALTGELD cannot possibly change the verdict by his pettifogging and tedious talk. But he has drawn attention to the shameful facts. He has linked BRYAN more closely and openly with himself. He has made it plain that the Chicago platform in its revolutionary utterances referred to the Chicago riots and to nothing else. If Mr. BRYAN'S election turned on the vote of New-York, he would have reason to curse the night on which Gov. ALTGELD delivered his amazing speech.

It is hardly worth while at this time to examine in any detail the elaborate defensive plea entered by Gov. ALTGELD. It is sufficient to note that it contains complete admissions of all the grounds on which the action of President CLEVELAND and Attorney General OLNEY was taken. It admits that the transportation of mails and of inter-State commerce was interrupted by violence. It admits that the Federal courts, within whose jurisdiction the administration of the Federal laws exclusively belongs, had taken formal cognizance of this fact, and had taken such action as was deemed requisite and proper, and that the Deputy Marshals and the army of the United States, under the exclusive direction of the Federal Government, were employed in enforcing the laws as duly interpreted by the courts. That is the whole case. There is nothing more to be said. The most ardent friend of the Administration does not and could not claim more.

Gov. ALTGELD denies the jurisdiction of the courts, condemns their decrees, denounces the Federal Executive for executing them, and sets up a monstrous, novel, revolutionary doctrine that all these Constitutional agencies for the enforcement of the Constitution ought to have been paralyzed until he, the Governor of Illinois, had consented to and directed their use. There is not the shadow of sense in any such pretension. All that he has to say as to the rights of a Governor in case of domestic violence might be perfectly correct, (though it is not,) and it would not alter the case by a hair's breadth. All his criticism of the motives of the courts, the Attorney General, or the President might be plausible, (though in fact it is ridiculous,) and still the case would not be altered. Errors or faults in Federal courts or Federal officers may be corrected by methods provided by the Federal Constitution. They cannot be reviewed by Gov. ALTGELD, who, if he were never so fair and able, has no business with them.

What Mr. ALTGELD did on Saturday night that is of real significance and value is this: He made it perfectly plain what Mr. BRYAN would do in a like case were he elected. Mr. BRYAN, as President, would not protect the mails or inter-State commerce against violence and riot. He would not enforce the decrees of the courts. He would not execute the laws, as by his oath he would be bound to do. He would apply the notions and follow the lead of Mr. ALTGELD himself. Men who had stopped to think on the matter knew that before. Mr. ALTGELD has again proclaimed it and compelled the people of the East to pay attention to it.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

The President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., writes to a correspondent in this city:

"Our export business [of pig iron] continues interesting, and we feel encouraged that it may grow. Our sales to date for export since July 27 amount to 11,040 tons. We will continue to nurse the business and hope that it may assume considerable proportions. The price at which we have been able to do this business has in every instance been fully up to the prices that we were getting in the American market. To the extent that we are able to place iron in foreign countries our home market is relieved, and should we be successful in increasing the business we will realize better prices by reason of this in our home markets. The foreign markets that we have been able to reach are Italy, England, Scotland, Austria and Japan. None of these sales has gone into Mexico or Canada, but we have been for a year or more selling iron into Mexico and Canada."

This is the way in which solid and lasting prosperity can come to the South. It is very well known that while business of this sort has been steadily pressed in that region the home demand for Southern products has been checked or suspended by the uncertainty cast upon the future by the Bryanite revolutionary campaign. It would be easy to show real and extensive injury to the South from the movement which has its only real support in public sentiment in the South itself. For this madness—it is nothing less—there are many reasons that we need not now discuss. But one thing the business men of the South—conservative and progressive at once—now see clearly, and that is that the utter destruction of Bryanism is as necessary and will be as beneficent to their section as was the abolition of slavery. Bryanism is to-day more even than slavery was in its day a relic of barbarism, which must be swept out of existence before sound prosperity can come.

AN ENDURING CURIOSITY.

Interest in controversies affecting the telephone business has been revived by a recent decision concerning the Drawbaugh claims, the impending expiration of the contract between the Bell Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the application of the Drawbaugh Company in this city for a franchise. In the published interviews relating to the purpose of the last-named company and to the decisions of the courts reference is made to the pending suit of the Government against the company which now controls the use of the telephone.

This suit is one of the curiosities of litigation. An occasional reference to it will reassure a good many persons who may have come to believe that it has been lost, forgotten, or stolen. It is still alive and, we think, will outlast the century. The court in Boston, where its existence has been so carefully prolonged, began to consider it on Jan. 23, 1887, when the Government filed its bill of complaint and asked that the fundamental Bell patents should be declared null and void. Since that time the court has been "taking testimony." In December last five months were granted to the Government for the presentation of additional evidence, and it was announced that at the expiration of this period the Bell Company would ask for at least six months and probably for a year. The beginning of the arguments could not be perceived in the dim future.

When the Government applied to the court, in 1887, the two patents were in force; one of them had seven years, the other six years, of life remaining. But while the court was taking testimony both of the patents expired by limitation, having become seventeen years old. More than two years have passed since the very patents which the court was asked to annul ceased to exist! But, so far as we know, the work of taking testimony has not yet been completed.

The Attorney General said in his last report, we remember, that this "litigation has probably been purposely protracted until the patents have expired," but he did not show who had caused the "protraction." Obviously he did not have in mind the Government's lawyers. Did he mean that the Bell Company had procured the delay? But why should the court have permitted delay to be caused by anybody? Will any one say that ten years were required for the trial of this suit?

The proceeding is, as we have said, a curiosity of litigation, and we may add that it is one which the American people cannot contemplate with pleasure and satisfaction. Congress, at the coming session, should make its curious features the subject of inquiry.

JEKYLL AND HYDE.

You will remember a few years ago there was a great deal of talk about a character—I don't know whether I ought to call it a character or two characters—but it was Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. You will remember that the same person appeared at different times in different characters. My friends, we have the character of Jekyll and Hyde illustrated when we come to discuss the silver question, because we can cite to you a number of men who have been both Jekylls and Hydes.—[Mr. BRYAN at Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 15.]

One of them is Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN. The curious character of STEVENSON'S story has been exemplified by the silver candidate in his declarations about the effect of the free coinage of silver. He has said that the proposed silver dollar would be worth 100 cents in gold; that it would be even "better" than the dollar now in use. He has also said that "the purchasing power" of the dollar would be "lessened," and has told audiences of farmers that the value of the dollar has virtually been doubled, assuring them that justice calls for that reduction of value by one-half which is so frankly promised by his associates on the platform. He has repeatedly contradicted himself with respect to the fundamental doctrine and issue of his party. On one day he has been Silver Jekyll; on another he has been Silver Hyde; and he has even played both parts in the same day and the same speech.

"I want to call your attention," he continued at Grand Rapids, "to two or three persons who have said one thing at one time and another thing at another time on this money question." Of course he did not refer to himself, but was pointing to what certain persons who now oppose the policy of repudiation said many years ago. But we have to go back only two years and a half to find Mr. BRYAN urging that prices should be reduced, explaining that the reduction already accomplished had been caused by "inventive genius," and saying:

"You cannot help a farmer except by a bounty. I will not attempt to justify a bounty on anything.

"The farmer can be aided only by a reduction of the taxes on what he buys."

Nor did he refer to Senator STEWART or Senator JONES of Nevada, who were outspoken advocates of the gold standard until the increased output of the silver mines in which they were interested, and of mines elsewhere, had reduced the market value of the metal. He did not repeat these utterances of the Senators we have named:

"What but gold can be the standard? What other thing on earth possesses the requisite qualities? Gold is the most potent agent of civilization. It is the common denominator of values. It has never failed to fulfill faithfully its part as the universal agent and servant of mankind. The sooner we come to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country."—[Senator JONES.]

"The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. Everybody has to say that the laboring man is entitled to a good dollar. There have been a great many battles fought against gold, but gold has won every time."—[Senator STEWART.]

We commend to the consideration of Mr. BRYAN the evidence as to the exemplification of the dual character of Jekyll and Hyde in his own utterances and in those of the leading expounders of free-coinage doctrines.

The City of Lincoln, Neb., where Mr. BRYAN lives when he is at home, borrowed a few years ago some money, to be used in paving the streets, and agreed to redeem the bonds at the rate of $1,700 per annum, beginning on Oct. 1, 1896. The city has defaulted. Its credit is gone. The Daily Bond Buyer published yesterday the following explanation:

"In May last the City of Lincoln had negotiated, after three years of attempts, to float a 'currency' or 'lawful money' bond, a 'gold' bond to the amount of $534,500, and it had a handsome premium offered for the bonds. But immediately upon the negotiation of these bonds, whose sale would have left the city with funds to pay all pressing debts like this paltry $1,700, and to keep a large number of city employes at work, Mr. & Mrs. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, law partners, sued out an injunction restraining the delivery of the bonds on the ground that the issuance of bonds, specifically payable in gold, was 'illegal, contrary to law, against public policy and good morals.' They secured an injunction which stopped the delivery of the bonds, but subsequently the plaintiffs got a reverse, with costs against them of $59.33, which they had the sublime audacity to ask the City Council, defendant in the action, to pay. The Council derisively declined to do anything of the sort."

There appears to be sufficient warrant for our financial contemporary's comment that "what has already happened in the destruction of the credit of the city of his residence as a result of his litigation would inevitably follow his election as President and involve the whole country."

We believe the people of this country are capable of self-government, and that whenever you see them studying a question you may depend upon it that they are arriving at a just conclusion.—Mr. BRYAN at Escanaba, Mich., Oct. 14.

They have had time to "study" the silver question, as it is presented for their consideration by you and your party, Mr. BRYAN, and their thorough examination of it has insured your defeat. It is this application of their common sense to the great issue of the campaign which has caused the change of attitude of which we spoke last week, a change which is clearly shown by the difference between the results of early canvasses of voters in the West and the results of those which were made a week or two ago.

One of the strongest business houses of New-York, with extensive connections in the South, has circulated in large numbers the following extract from TILDEN'S letter of acceptance in 1876. It is even more pertinent now than when it was written, twenty years since:

"Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischief in all business. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they may safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt.

"They hope and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customer. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider unsafe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge will not borrow. The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe, and conservative methods which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new life and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature and prosperity will begin to return."

We have delayed much too long acknowledging the receipt from Messrs. JOHN L. WILLIAMS & SONS, bankers, Richmond, Va., of a most ingenious, simple, and striking chart giving the "graphic history of silver and silver coinage in the United States from 1757 to 1896, with other data relating thereto." It enables any one at a glance to ascertain what in any year since 1757 was the value of an ounce of silver, the value of the silver in our present dollar, and the ratio between gold and silver. On a distinct line are marked the changes in the coinage laws of the United States, while by brackets there are also clearly indicated the important dates in the history of silver—demonetization here and abroad, the Bland-Allison act, the Sherman act, &c. On the face of the chart are the statistics of the world's production of the two metals and numerous other data, with "JEFFERSON'S rule for a coinage ratio." It is an admirable piece of work.

It should not be overlooked that the advance in the price of wheat will undoubtedly increase the number of sound-money votes in California and the other Pacific coast States. The increase in the market price at San Francisco last week was about 25 cents a cental, and it is from that port that the wheat shipped to India has been taken. The opening price on Saturday exceeded the closing price of Friday by 9 cents. One dispatch says: "The change has come just in time to have an important bearing upon the Presidential election. Farmers who have been inclined to give BRYAN their votes under the belief that the policy advocated by him would improve their condition, are now convinced that the help they need must come from a different source. In fact, relief has already come." It is estimated that every advance of 10 cents per cental in the price of wheat is equivalent to an addition of $5 per acre to the price of wheat land.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

A Panic of the Bears.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

There is almost certain to be a panic when Bryan is elected, but it will be a panic of the bears. This crowd, which has been reaping millions out of the burdens that have been put on the people by falling prices, will be caught short, and there will be a great scramble among them to get to shore. Some of them will be swamped, undoubtedly, and it would be no great harm if all of them would disappear beneath the current of prosperity that will set in.

Our Surplus Population.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

Given bimetallism, the coinage of both gold and silver, and the West and South will grow and prosper and take from the East its surplus population, thus assuring happiness and contentment to the whole Nation. But if the gold standard be fastened upon the Nation, stagnation is certain to ensue, and the resultant evils which will follow in its train are yet to be known, for no prophet can foretell their dangers to the Republic.

Want Paper Fiat Money.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Democratic Party insists upon a financial system that will require twice as large a coin reserve as that advocated by the gold standard men, and that is the difference between the two parties. The goldites want a gold standard, because they know it will be an insufficient metallic basis, and will compel the adoption of paper fiat money, which they expect to be allowed to issue themselves.

Value of Money Metals.

From The Rochester Times.

The law of supply and demand will be depended upon to take care of the value of the silver dollar, if it is remonetized. It will raise the price of silver bullion. By fair competition with gold at the mints, it will reduce the value of gold bullion. It will give the country a dollar alike in both metals, not so supervaluable as the dollar we have now, but it will be an honest dollar and worth a hundred cents in normal purchasing ability.

Evils Under the Single Gold Standard.

From The Binghamton Leader.

All these evils that are predicted as the effect of free coinage are in existence today under the single gold standard. They are, indeed, the natural offspring of that standard, and the people will never be free from them until they shake off the bonds with which, in their blindness, they have permitted themselves to be fettered. Now is the acceptable time; these are the days of salvation.

Camel Swallowing and Gnat Straining.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES says that "this canvass is fuller of camel swallowing and gnat straining than any within the memory of man." Well, yes; but, really, we hadn't thought that THE TIMES, the leading New-York organ of the Bolters, would be so free to admit the ridiculous spectacle its party is making of itself.

The Argument.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The main argument of the gold-worshipping editors is to the effect that because the nations of Europe have made gold the standard of value and demonetized silver, the American Republic should follow suit.

Impressive Facts.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES editorially ejaculates: "The tremendous advance in invention which enabled Mr. Hobart, sitting in a room in New-York, to hear the cheers for honest money that rose from the vast procession in Chicago on Friday is a most impressive fact." So likewise is the tremendous effort of the chrysocratic press to turn everything into "honest money."

The New Declaration of Independence.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) STAR.

And the United States are the nation to lead off and make the declaration of financial independence. The Democratic Party, in its Convention at Chicago, made that declaration of independence for the American people, and it remains for them to ratify it on the 3d of next November, which, unless the signs are all at fault, they will do.

Bryan's Cabinet.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

If Mr. Bryan is elected we predict he will surround himself with a wise and statesmanlike Cabinet, and the true interests of the industrial and commercial communities will be as well protected as they could be under any Administration.

A Monstrous Proposition.

From The Binghamton Leader.

The proposition to maintain the gold standard in perpetuo and to afflict the people for all time with the terrible ills that are its inevitable concomitants, is too much. The voters will refuse to accept such a monstrous proposition.

Incarnation of Anarchy.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The fact is that the men who are backing McKinley are the incarnation of anarchy, and are endeavoring to ruin the Republic and enthrone an oligarchy of wealth by continuing the gold standard.

The Highest Type of American.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register.

Mr. Bryan has not only always been a Democrat, but he a typical Democrat and probably the best specimen of the true American patriot that our history has ever produced.

The Gold-Standard Appeal.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

The gold-standard advocates appeal to the lowest human passions, avarice and greed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Maryland authorities have decided to take energetic measures for ridding the river of the State of that nuisance and humbug, the German carp. This accomplished, they will give earnest attention to the black bass, and endeavor to protect him and his family from their many foes. These are both commendable tasks, and it is to be regretted that the accomplishment of them is made difficult by the fact that, though the Potomac River is wholly within the State of Maryland, Virginia, by virtue of the famous compact between the States, possesses concurrent jurisdiction over its fisheries. This power is shared by Virginia's offspring, West Virginia, and to protect bass concurrent laws must be enacted by the three States. For this reason it has been most difficult to get any effective legislation.

—Though rejoicing over the result of the recent election in Georgia, several prominent papers in that State—The Atlanta Constitution and The Macon Telegraph, for instance—do not hesitate to admit the danger of continued use of such methods as made that result possible. They earnestly advocate a change in Georgia's fundamental law that shall place an educational limitation on the exercise of the franchise. Under existing conditions, says The Telegraph, both parties had to get down on their knees to the negro and beg or buy his vote, and it adds: "There is no possible remedy for this horrible state of affairs except to exclude from the ballot box the votes of men too ignorant to have any conception of their duty as citizens."

—After juggling for the space of two paragraphs with registration and postal statistics in the deft and graceful way characteristic of Chicago, The Journal of that city professes to have proved that "our progress is steady and continuous." There is more than a suspicion of tautology in these adjectives. That is a mere trifle, but in Chicago's own interest it is necessary to reprehend The Journal for saying: "It looks like a safe bet now that we will show Greater New-York our heels in 1910." The expression implies a flight, more or less terrified, from a pursuer more or less hostile. And in reality, when New-York thinks of Chicago at all, it is in entire kindliness.

—Chicago detectives have not yet outgrown the belief that false hair and whiskers are as useful off the stage as on it. The other day one of them arrested a young New-York drummer named BLOCH, and dragged him off to a police station, not because he looked at all like an aged and bigamous BLOCH, of whom the sleuth had a description, but because he owned to the name and might have been "in disguise." Only when one of the deserted Mrs. BLOCHS came to the rescue, and declared that the man wanted was old enough to be the captured drummer's grandfather, did the detective admit that the disguise theory was valueless.

—Intense surprise is expressed by the editor of The New-Orleans States because he has received a graceful note of thanks for a highly deserved but brief compliment paid by the paper to a young woman recently appointed to a position in the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum. "In all the years of a long journalistic experience," he says, "during which column upon column of laudation, if not of gush, has been poured forth on men in the effort to make big ones of little ones, this writer has never before received word or line of recognition."

—New-Orleans has the curious habit of marking the end of the straw hat season with elaborate and impressive ceremonies. This year a mysterious personage, known as "Gen. Anthony Sambola," fixed Oct. 11 as the date after which Summer headgear was illegal, improper, and contraband of war, and on that day in many parts of the city huge piles of the hats were burned in the streets after more or less prominent citizens had made orations over them.

—Since the present term of Harvard College began the rooms of many stuments have been robbed. This gave rise to the painful suspicion that perhaps there was a wolf in academic robes in the dormitories. The capture of an ordinary, unpretending burglar, while he was "going through" a room in Frazer Hall, has, fortunately, shown the baselessness of that idea, and the mysterious thefts are no longer the subject of excited conversations.

PERSONAL.

—GEORGE STEHBRIC has been arrested at Braddock, Penn., for—or, while, which his friends regard as the same thing—trying to advance the silver cause. He was engaged in making enormous disks of white metal that bore a faint resemblance to the sixteen-to-one dollar. They were for campaign use only, and, being a Bryanite, he did not know that the law forbade the manufacture of any likeness or similitude of any United States coins in any form.

—FREEMAN O. SMITH, a traveling salesman, who lived at St. Louis, wore a pair of tight shoes, one of which, in turn, wore a hole in his toe, and the result was blood poisoning and death. Now Mrs. SMITH has sued the Western Commercial Travelers' Association to recover $5,000 on an accident policy which her husband held in that organization, and the St. Louis courts must decide the very difficult question whether a death thus caused can be called accidental.

—Dr. C. E. BROWN SEQUARD, only son of the French physician, whose experiments with animal infusions of various sorts made such a sensation some years ago, has just died at Atlanta, Ga. He was a scientist of high attainments, and was rapidly making his name known throughout the South. Born in Paris thirty years ago, he had traveled much, and was at one time atached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital in this city

—JAMES D. MCBRIDE is trying—without much chance of success—to sell for $50,000 to the City of Philadelphia a collection of documents that includes fac-similes of the acts of Congress, &c., relating to the Centennial celebration in 1876 and the World's Fair of 1893, with the autograph signatures of the Presidents, members of Congress, and public officials of those years.

IS BRYAN A MATTOID?

What Throws a Flood of Light on Recent Kansas History.

From The Topeka Daily Capital.

A celebrated mind specialist, acting on the suggestion of a Philadelphia physician who listened to Boy Orator Bryan's speech in that city, and was impressed with some mental peculiarities displayed in it, recently went to hear Bryan and studied him closely. In the course of a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES this specialist goes on to say that the Boy Orator has "a bad hereditary history, a life of restlessness and mental vagabondage; an intense, overmastering, and growing egotism, grandiose ideas that are almost, if not quite, delusional; a morbid querulousness and sensitiveness to criticism; fixed ideas about gold and silver, classes and masses, &c., that are not reasonable or reasonably defended, but are passionately affirmed and reiterated; a confused and illogical mental state, and an oratorical monomania, all combined with a constant exaggeration of statement and sophistication of facts that cannot but strike one as astonishing in a candidate who must know that all he says is carefully scrutinized."

THE TIMES thinks the symptoms present a grave case and places Bryan in the category of mattoids, which a German treatise defines as follows:

"In the histories of mattoids we find that a strong characteristic is the tendency to assume a kind of apostleship, united with an unshakable belief in their declarations and services rendered. And this belief, in times of political agitation, often leads the mattoid into prominent political rôles. He often possesses certain tricks of thought and expression which men of sense and honesty will not or can not use, but which will catch quickly with the masses."

Or, as the writer for THE TIMES puts it, "The political mattoid is an average man with a talent, a pseudo talent, that he cannot use wisely or sanely. His judgment is false, his actions foolish, egotistic, and extravagant. What is more serious, if given a chance, he surely ends in some disaster or folly from the dominance of his grandiose idea, or perhaps from some real insane or delirious act."

All of which throws a flood of light on recent Kansas history. We have suffered from an overproduction of political mattoids—second Moseses, second Dantons and Robespierres, second Abraham Lincolns, second Joans of Arc, and second apparitions of various other great figures of history. We have elected mattoid Congressmen and generally overdone the mattoid business. We have an aggravated specimen of mattoid now running for Chief Justice and another for Governor.

Kansas has had a surfeit of mattoid statesmanship. It can't afford to put its foot in it this year by voting to elect a mattoid President.

FIRST WHEAT SHIP FOR INDIA.

A Surprise That San Francisco Puzzled Over.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 9.

The gang of stevedores handling the Norwegian tramp steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, at Eppinger's grain sheds, this week, broke the coast record for quick loading. The Jarlsberg arrived in port Friday last and immediately took dunnage lumber aboard. Monday she went to Port Costa and last evening took the last sack of grain aboard. In less than four full working days over 4,700 tons of grain were stored aboard ship.

The most important feature of the Jarlsberg's sailing is that she will go direct to Calcutta, India. Never before has a ship cleared from this port for India with wheat. Grain dealers and speculators are much concerned over the order yesterday received by Eppinger & Co., which directed the Jarlsberg to Calcutta. The bulls insist that either the last year's crop of India has proved insufficient to carry India through or else a failure of the growing crop is anticipated and grain men are taking time by the forelock and importing.

On the other hand, the bears declare that, though it is evident that the present crop of India is none too promising, yet as it will not be harvested until February or March there is plenty of time for it to grow. Again, they suggest that the shipment of 4,700 tons of wheat to Calcutta may be nothing more than a bull trick to job the market. However, San Franciscans hold a Calcutta option on the tramp steamer Glenesk, which sailed from Nagasaki for this port four days ago, and it seems altogether probable that she will follow in the tracks of the Jarlsberg with a cargo of wheat for India.

His Best Imitation.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Have you any good substitutes for coffee? My doctor says I must quit using the genuine."

"Oh, yes, we have several excellent and wholesome substitutes for the genuine article."

"Well, give me a pound of what you consider your very best."

(In a whisper) "James, bring me a pound of that 'pure ground Java.'"

Overdoing It.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

A Philadelphia clergyman recently exhorted his hearers: "Vote as you pray." Before he concluded his sermon he counseled them to "pray often." Wouldn't that be repeating?

Appreciated.

From Brooklyn Life.

"Wasn't that dinner we just had great?"

"Elegant! I don't know when I have felt so uncomfortable."

GERMANY'S RUSSIAN POLICY

MANY STRANGE RUMORS CIRCULATING THROUGH BERLIN.

A Belief that the Emperor and the Czar Are to Have an Important Conference at Weisbaden—Socialism Is Losing Some of Its Combative Force—A New Russian Loan Is Reported as Being Placed in Germany and France.

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BERLIN, Oct. 18.—A great deal of importance is being attached to the repeated conferences which have taken place between M. Shishkin, Privy Councillor to the Russian Foreign Office and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, pending the appointment of a successor to the late Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, and M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, on the one hand, and Prince Hohenlohe, German Imperial Chancellor, and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the other, but the balance of proof appears to be on the side of the opinion that the conferences have concerned the commercial relations between Germany and Russia rather than any matters of a political character.

Whatever truth there may be in the report that Gen. Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff will be made the successor of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky as Rusian Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of M. Shishkin, the fact remains that M. Shishkin will be a persona grata here. The German officials with whom he has come in contact declare him to be a keen, yet broad-minded diplomat, and a hard worker, but a man without prejudices and a decided opportunist in his views. His most formidable competitor, Gen. Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff, has the overwhelming advantage of belonging to the haute nobilité, while the link which connects M. Shishkin with the highest Russian society is the fact that he married the Princess Hochonskow. Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff is intensely pro-French, but M. Shishkin, upon the subject of Russia's relations with France, is not committed to any absolute policy; hence the latter is preferred in high German official circles.

Out of the multitude of conflicting rumors in regard to the Czar's tour of Europe nothing can be gleaned that has the stamp of reliability. Vienna and Paris are the focuses of sensational stories, but the sum of the official view here is that the relations of the powers have not been in any respect changed and that the Czar will not move from the position Russia has hitherto held if his action should risk disturbing the European equilibrium. Diplomatic correspondence and negotiation are still proceeding as regards the best means of dealing with Turkey, and in the meantime the Sultan continues to transact business at the old stand.

The Socialist Congress.

A review of the proceedings of last week's sittings of the Socialist Congress at Sieblichen, near Gotha, leaves the impression that Socialism is losing something of its external combative force and increasing in the elements of internal conflict, though the old formulas of the party have certainly obtained the usual marks of approval. A quarter of a century ago Gotha was the scene of a contest between the Marxists and the Lassellists, out of which issued the programme which has since been held up as a sort of confession of faith and the German creed of Socialism became an established process. The internal differences of the party began to develop under the rule of that triumvirate of dictators, Herren Singer, Bebel, and Liebknecht, which rule was vigorously disputed in the Congress.

Herr Liebknecht complained of the interference of the ruder proletarians in the management of the party, and said that as soon as the academically trained bourgeoisie adopted Socialism and began to give valuable intellectual or material assistance to the party, they were immediately clubbed down by others who had risen from the ranks of the proletariat. In resenting this sort of dictation to the leaders on the part of the proletarian members of the party, Herr Liebknecht completely ignored his old-time songs of praise over the dictation of the proletariat," which he once regarded as a party plank, at least to the extent of obtaining recruits to the ranks of the party, and his attention was called to his evident change of views. The next notable feature of the Congress was the contest of the South German Socialists with the central bosses in Berlin. Herr Vollmar, the South German leader, is still too ill to take active part in the affairs of the party, but he sent potent representatives to the Congress in Herr Grillenberger and others to defend the agrarian propaganda, which is now a burning question in Southern Germany.

Bourse reports are in circulation that a new Russian loan is being shared by Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort financiers, and it is also reported that disputed customs and tariff questions between Germany and Russia are becoming settled, Russia conceding the demands of Germany in regard to the admission of leather and other German manufactures into Russia, and Germany admitting the justice of Russia's claims concerning the admission of her exports of pork into Germany.

The Emperor and Empress.

The Emperor and Empress left Potsdam this morning for Minden to unveil a memorial of Emperor William I. From Minden the Kaiser and Kaiserin leave for Wiesbaden, where they are due to arrive tomorrow. The Czar and Czarina are visiting Wiesbaden to-day, and upon this fact is based a report that a secret meeting of the Emperor and the Czar will take place, but if the programme of the Czar is carried out, the Russian Emperor and Empress will have returned to Darmstadt before the Kaiser and Kaiserin reach Wiesbaden. Nevertheless, it is believed that a meeting of the Emperors will be arranged. The Emperor will go to Kronberg to see his mother, Empress Frederick, on Tuesday, and will remain until Thursday. It is thought probable that in the interval between Tuesday and Thursday he will have a conference with the Czar.

The Moscow Gazette has asserted that the German Government has reason to dread the results of the Czar's European tour as tending to break up the Dreibund and draw Austria and Italy toward the Franco-Russian alliance. Responding to this assertion The Berlin National Zeitung says that the Czar's tour rather tends to knit the Dreibund powers closer together.

Four Children Suffocated.

A fire occurred in the residence of Herr Mayer Levy, a Berlin Councillor of Justice, last night, with the result that four of Herr Levy's children were killed by suffocation.

United States Ambassador Edwin F. Uhl and the entire staff of the embassy, together with the whole staff of the United States Consulate in Berlin, have been invited to attend the celebration of the centennial of the Bremen Consulate on Oct. 28.

Among the passengers on board the steamer Normannia, en route for New-York, are Mr. Hopkinson Smith and family and Mr. Emil L. Boas, the manager of the New-York office of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM I.

Unveiled by Emperor William II. at Minden, Westphalia.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The memorial to Emperor William I., at Minden, Westphalia, was unveiled to-day by his grandson, Emperor William II. The Empress and a large number of notabilities were present and the town was crowded with visitors from all the surrounding country.

The Emperor made a speech at the unveiling, in the course of which he emphasized the constancy of Westphalia, and said he hoped that if it were ever necessary for the unity of the empire Westphalia fists would know how to handle clubs as they had formerly done.

SPAIN WANTS EXPLANATION.

She Thinks This Nation Connives at Filibustering.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The Imparcial says that Spain should demand from the United States an explanation of the dispatch from Washington published by a New-York paper to the effect that unless Spain ends the war in Cuba before Jan. 1 President Cleveland will recognize the independence of the insurgents. The Imparcial adds that the neutrality observed at the ports of the United States is an odious fiction, and that there is continual connivance at filibustering. It recalls that the American Consul General at Havana protected a Spanish deserter, and concludes:

"If Spain should remain alone in a conflict with the United States, Spaniards by their own efforts will know how to mark the difference between the noble defenders of their own property and the vile traffickers at Washington."

Commander Gianconelli Arrested.

ROME, Oct. 18.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Commander Gianconelli, an ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies and Director of the Credit Immobilier. He was taken into custody last night, on charges made against him in connection with the failure of the Credit Immobilier.

Killed His Wife and Children.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—Edward Foley, aged thirty-four years, formerly a ticket collector on river steamers, last night hacked his wife and two children to death with a razor. He immediately afterward surrendered himself to the police. Family troubles were the cause of the tragedy. Mrs. Foley had not lived with her husband for some time.

Prize for Pillsbury.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 18.—The judges of the international chess tournament held in July and August in this city have awarded a special prize to Pillsbury for having played the most brilliant game of the tournament against Lasker.

HENRY STEIN WAS ROBBED.

He Did Not Know It Until the Police Showed Him the Thief.

The apartments of Henry Stein, a retired dealer in notions, at 147 Stanton Street, were entered and robbed on Saturday night. Property to the amount of $350 was taken and Stein knew nothing of the robbery until awakened yesterday morning by the police and confronted with the thief and a portion of the stolen goods.

Clinton Street is the dividing line between the Eldridge Street and the Union Market Police Precincts. Policeman Carpenter of the later precinct saw two men slouch out of 147 Stanton Street, more than two blocks away. They were wary, and after looking east and west, separated. One who had a bundle came toward him. He was halted and questioned about the bundle. His explanation was unsatisfactory and Carpenter searched the bundle. He found a receipted bill, made out to Henry Stein of 147 Stanton Street, and whistled up three men of the Eldridge Street Precinct, and they and the man with the bundle went to look for Stein.

"I slept," said Stein yesterday, "in a bedroom with my wife and one boy and two girls. My wife woke me at 5 o'clock this morning. We had been chloroformed. There was a disturbance in the corridor outside our rooms. She wouldn't let me get up, but I insisted, and went to the door. In the corridor were four policemen, a man and a bundle, which was open. In it I saw a silver butter dish that belonged to me.

"That's my property," I exclaimed. "How did it come here?"

"'Is your name Stein?' asked one of the policemen.

"'That's my name, but how did this get here?'

"'Never mind. You're just the man I want. Put on your clothes, and come to the station house.'

"I was yet dazed, and went to my parlor to get some clothes. They weren't there. Then I went into my bedroom to get my trousers, which I had hung at the head of the bedstead between it and the cot where my two girls slept. They were gone. Then I began to understand.

"'I've been robbed!' I exclaimed. 'But how could any one get in and not wake us?' To make a long story short, my trousers, which in the pockets of which were $51 and some change, were gone, and with them property worth $300.

"The policeman opened the bundle, and I saw some of the things stolen with the butter dish. Then one of the officers took the man they had and began to examine him. They found he had two pairs of trousers on. Those outside were mine, but the pocketbook and money were gone."

The prisoner said he was Samuel Eisenstein, twenty-two years old, and a vendor, of 135 Ridge Street. He had come from Russia five years ago. He declared that the bundle was given to him to take care of by a stranger, whom he met in the street, and who disappeared in a hallway. He was remanded at the Essex Market Police Court, and will be photographed to-day for the Rogues' Gallery.

WILL ELECT TWO BISHOPS.

The Vacancies at Asheville and Duluth to be Filled To-day.

The meeting of the House of Bishops, to be held this morning in the Church Mission's House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, will be the first since the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Minneapolis, in October, 1895. Two Bishops are to be elected to preside over the new missionary jurisdiction of Asheville and Duluth.

The new division of North Carolina included within the Missionary District of Asheville consists of the Counties of Alleghany, Wilkes, Alexander, Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston, together with all territory of the present Diocese of North Carolina lying to the westward of these counties. The missionary jurisdiction of Duluth will comprise all that portion of the State of Minnesota which is north of the south line of the Counties of Big Stone, Stevens, Pope, Stearns, Benton, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, and Pine.

Of the candidates for the new Bishoprics, those most prominently mentioned are the Rev. I. McK. Pittinger, D. D., rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Raleigh, N. C., for Asheville, and the Rev. A. W. Ryan, D. C. L., of St. Paul's Church, Duluth, for Duluth.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 18.—A handsome brass lecturn was unveiled this morning in St. James's Episcopal Church. The lecturn was presented to the church as a memorial of the Rev. Elliot D. Tompkins, for many years pastor of the church, who died last Spring.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The cornerstone of the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Hopewell was laid to-day. The Right Rev. Bishop McFaul of this diocese blessed the stone and placed it in position. He was assisted by priests from all parts of the diocese.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Harry Dunham, aged nineteen years, of Lestershire, a suburb of this city, was accidentally shot in the head by a companion while hunting yesterday, and died last night.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 18.—It is estimated that 30 per cent. of the hogs in South Dakota have been killed by cholera. In Yankton and Bonhomme Counties 100,000 hogs have died of the disease.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—John Walsh, a California miner, on his way to his family in Boston, was garroted in this city last night and robbed of $1,500. He is badly injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Ernest Kortephaus, fifty years old, was killed to-day by falling down stairs. His neck was broken.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—A saw mill, grist mill, and vinegar factory, owned by John Downs, were burned this morning. Loss, $5,000.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE

CANVASS OF THE WATER FRONT ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Small Storekeepers, Money Changers, the Germans, and Hebrews Generally Opposed to Bryan—Many Will Vote for McKinley Who Will Support the Democratic Local Candidates—Vague Ideas on the Money Issue Held by Many.

The State Committee of the National Democracy has been making a canvass of the "water front" Assembly districts for the purpose of obtaining an idea of the sentiment of their miscellaneous population. It was found that the small storekeepers, the money changers, the Germans, and the Hebrews were very generally opposed to Bryan. They were for the gold standard. Many of them had been Democrats all their lives, and for the first time they now proposed to vote for Bryan's Republican opponent. At the same time they were not prepared to support Republican candidates for all the local offices. The reports from these districts are thus summarized:

FRirst District.—The indications are that while Tammany will carry the district there will be a Republican gain. The district is largely peopled with longshoremen and truck drivrs, among whom there is a general impression that Bryan is the workingman's friend. When asked why they thought so, the reply generally was that "the money" was all against him. Some of the longshoremen in speaking of Bryan called him O'Brien, and are disposed to regard him as a countryman of theirs. Numbers of the voters complained of the hard times, and seemed to be willing to vote for any change that might be for the better. The money question is not well understood, and to many of the residents a change for the better means the election of Bryan. Some Germans who have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket will vote for the Republican nominee this year,

An Increased Republican Vote.

Second District.—The prevailing nationalities in this district are Italians, Hebrews, and Irish-Americans. The Italians and Hebrews are not generally naturalized. One hundred of them, in the district lying northeast of Chatham Square, where the manufacture of clothing is the principal industry, were interviewed, and ninety of them announced that they would vote for gold and McKinley, and the other ten for Bryan. The lower end of the district is inhabited chiefly by longshoremen, sailors, and unskilled laborers, who know nothing and care nothing about the money question; they are accustomed to vote the Tammany ticket, and intend to do so this time. The impression seems to be general among the Hebrews that the silver agitation is certain to help the Republicans this year. The indications point to an increased Republican vote in the district.

Third District.—The Republican vote will be larger than usual this year. The Italian population, which is large, seems inclined to vote the Republican ticket. The defections from the Democratic ranks will be chiefly Italian and German. The storekeepers and those who seem to be fairly comfortable are mostly opposed to silver, while those who are poorer and less intelligent are quite indifferent as to the result. McKinley will get most of the German votes, many Germans who are Democrats having decided not to vote for that party this year.

Fourth District.—Hebrews employed in the manufacture of clothing constitute a very large portion of the voting population of this district. There is a growing sentiment among them in favor of the Republican ticket this year. Eighty to 90 per cent. of those talked with said they intended to vote against Bryan and for McKinley. Many workingmen are satisfied that under free coinage their wages will not be raised and their dollars will not buy as much as they do now. Twenty men who were talked with who were employed in the district live in Brooklyn and elsewhere.

Silver Agitation Hurts Tammany.

Fifth District.—Many Americans, with a large sprinkling of Germans, live in this district. They are comfortable and well to do. Indications are strong that the silver agitation will hurt Tammany and the silver Democratic ticket. Palmer and Buckner will get more votes in this district than in any district further down town. Some of the silver Democrats are of the opinion that a good many Democrats will not vote at all for the Presidential Electors.

Sixth District.—The northern end of this district is inhabited by Germans and the southeastern part by Hebrews. A large area is occupied by business houses; factories are small in number and importance. The political leaders who happen to be the shrewdest and most popular and provided with the most means, largely control these elements. The working people seem to favor Bryan, while the storekeepers and more prosperous Germans favor McKinley and gold. The Hebrews are also for gold and McKinley. The latter are saving and industrious, have deposits in banks, and are fearful that something will happen to lessen the value of these savings if Bryan is elected. An Italian, who is in the banking business, said that some of his depositors had been asking him lately whether he was going to pay them only 53 cents on the dollar. Undoubtedly there are some men who will vote for Bryan but who talk McKinley for business purposes. Numbers of voters said they would like to see Tammany win in the city and the Republicans elect their President. The general indications favor an increased Republican vote.

Voters with Vague Ideas.

Seventh District.—This is a strong Tammany district, in which the chances are in favor of its being carried for Bryan. The silver question is being discussed here to greater extent than in any of the districts thus far canvassed. The ideas of the people seem to be very vague on this question. Some of them are inclined to think that this is a fight between labor and capital, and they expressed themselves as being prepared to knife capital. There are many sticklers for regularity in the district, one man saying that he would vote for the devil if he were on the Democratic ticket. The Germans appear to be about equally divided, with a tendency toward McKinley. The indications are that Bryan will not have a large majority in the district.

Eighth District.—This is largely occupied by Hebrews, eight out of ten of whom are inclined to think that there will be a restoration of good times if McKinley is elected. Many members of the United Garment Workers of the American Federation, connected with the clothing business, are for McKinley. The fear of a depreciated dollar seems to be general.

Tenth District.—Germans, Hungarians, and Bohemians constitute almost the entire population of the district. Bryan's strength will come from the laboring classes. Many of the storekeepers, although they are Democrats and intend to vote the local Tammany ticket, are for gold and McKinley. The free-silver Democrats are confident that the district will go for Bryan, but this opinion is not shared by many other Democrats.

For Tammany and McKinley.

Twelfth District.—Many Tammany Democrats among the Hebrews will split their tickets, voting for the Tammany local candidates and for McKinley. The money question is not understood, but is being talked of more and more as the election approaches. Lack of employment is construed as a reason for a change in Governmental administration. The business men are more alive to the money question than the masses, and they are using every influence against Bryan. All in all, the Twelfth District shows a growth of sentiment in favor of gold and McKinley.

Fourteenth District.—The silver agitation is a source of weakness to the Democrats, especially among the business men, many of whom will undoubtedly vote for the McKinley Electors, voting for the Tammany local ticket. Among the laboring classes there seems to be little knowledge of the money question and little interest in it, and it is from this source that Tammany Hall will largely draw its vote. No Republicans were found who would vote for Bryan, on account of free silver. On the other hand, a good many Democrats will vote against him, because they are opposed to free coinage.

Republicans Divided.

Sixteenth District.—The Republicans are demoralized and divided, but the Democrats are in much better condition. Business men are mostly in favor of gold and McKinley, while poor people and the laboring classes incline to the opinion that Bryan is the poor man's friend and that somehow he will help them if he is elected. One well-informed business man thought that there was overconfidence among the sound-money forces and an inclination to underestimate Bryan's strength. His own purpose is to vote for gold and McKinley. Interviews with other business men, however, failed to corroborate his opinion.

Strong efforts are being made to bring organized labor into line for Bryan. Members of the labor unions are not, however, unanimous in his support. The saloon keepers are enthusiastic for Bryan. Some of them think him the greatest man this country ever had. The Hebrews and Hungarians seem to be more fearful of free coinage than the Irish and the Germans. The probabilities are that the Republican vote will be increased.

Eighteenth District.—Tammany is undoubtedly strong in this district, so strong that it seems unlikely that much can be done to diminish its power. There are many poor people in the district. The Germans, who are tolerably independent, will vote against Bryan. Some of the Tammany leaders said that the money issue would not hurt Bryan, but when asked if they thought that it would help him, admitted that they were not sure of hat. They are satisfied that their organizaion would be in much better shape however, if the free coinage of silver was not a political issue. The indications are that Tammany will carry the district with a decreased majority.

CALICO AND FREE SILVER.

How the Russians of the East Side Enjoyed Their Politics.

Many strange methods of campaigning have been used during the present struggle, but it remained for the Russian-American Democratic Association to be unique. It presented last night in the hall 274 Grand Street a combination of Democracy, free silver, calico, and cotillion. Women were there by the score, and calico and the funny situations caused by it caused absolute forgetfulness of Bryanism.

Every lady wore a calico apron, and had concealed a necktie that matched it, and when the orchestra gave the signal the fun began. The aproned ladies paraded about the room, and when they reached the front deposited the ties in a basket. There was a mixing of the ties then, and next came the men's opportunity. Dr. Leon Cherurg was the first to march for a choice. He put his hand in the basket and began to fumble.

"No! no! doctor!" came a laughing shout. "No fooling, now; you've got to take the same chance as the rest."

The doctor tugged out a tie and went about the room in search of the apron to match it, and thus found his partner for the evening.

"I thought I had fixed it sure," said a smooth-faced young man, after he had been through the ordeal and had evidently secured the girl he didn't want. "I paid a certain lady's young brother a quarter to tell me what kind of an apron she would wear," he whispered to a friend, "and now look what's happened. The fellow that's working against me has matched the girl I'm after. I wonder if he'd swap."

There was a roar of laughter when Secretary Samuel Zapris, after a long search with necktie in hand, gazed at the apron his wife was wearing

"We are for free silver and lots of it," said Dr. Cherurg, the President. "We are for the Democratic ticket, with the exception of Maurice Rose, Assembly candidate in this district."

"Why the opposition to Rose?" he was asked.

"Oh, lots of reasons, said Mr. Zipris. "He's a pugilist, for one thing."

A MILITIAMAN IN TROUBLE.

Private O'Keefe of the Ninth Drew a Knife on Three Officers.

William O'Keefe, twenty-two years old, of 305 West Broadway, a private in Company K, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. missed roll call at the armory on Saturday, and joined his regiment at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, to take part in the parade. He was considerably under the influence of liquor when he arrived there, and Capt. W. F. Morris of Company K ordered him back to the armory.

When the regiment paraded there at 4:30 o'clock preparatory to dismissal, O'Keefe took his place in the ranks. He was not yet sober, and Sergt. Steinmetz told him to fall out. He refused to obey, and resisted with his rifle the Corporal's guard ordered to remove him. First Sergt. Regus disarmed him. The private thereupon drew a knife from his pocket, and cut the Sergeant across the fingers, making an ugly wound. O'Keefe then retreated to the steps leading to the company's room up stairs, and threatened to stick the knife into the first man who molested him. Capt. Morris drew his sword, and ordered O'Keefe to drop the knife. O'Keefe made a lunge at him, and Capt. Morris tried with his sword to knock the knife out of his hand. O'Keefe then threw out his left arm to defend himself, and received a cut on the thumb of his left hand. The sight of the blood took all the desire to fight out of him, and he sat down and awaited calmly the arrival of a policeman that had been sent for.

When O'Keefe was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was very penitent. O'Keefe admitted the facts as stated by Capt. Morris and Sergt. Regus. At his request, the formal examination was set for this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Capt. Morris said that the military authorities would act on the case after the criminal court had decided.

ASTOR BUILDING PROJECTED.

Lofty Structure to Stand in Broadway and Exchange Place.

William Waldorf Astor purposes the erection of one of the most magnificent office and banking buildings in the city on the site bounded by Broadway, Exchange Place, and New Street, now occupied by the old Exchange Court Building.

The plans are being drawn by Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, and the building contract has been placed with John Downey, who lives at 28 East Fifty-sixth Street. It is estimated that the structure will cost from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The construction will be begun on May 1, 1897.

The plot selected, in the heart of the Wall Street district, has a frontage of 124.11 feet on Broadway, with 135.2 feet in Exchange Place, 130.10 feet in New Street, and a southern line measuring 159.10 feet. The area is about 18,750 square feet. This property was bought by the late John Jacob Astor from the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in 1883 for $1,000,000. The purchase included the five-story lead-colored brick office building now occupying the plot. In the division of the Astor estate, the property went to William Waldorf Astor.

The details of the construction of the new building have not yet been decided upon. Mr. Astor is now in Europe, and the plans will be sent to him for inspection and approval.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:20 A. M.—140 West Thirty-fourth Street; J. E. Blacks; no damage.

—2:30 A. M.—46 Allen Street; Frank Goodwin; damage trifling.

3:30 A. M.—50 Amsterdam Avenue; Ann Gans; damage, $25.

—8:15 A. M.—2,434 Seventh Avenue; Bridget Hogan; no damage.

—12:10 P. M.—1,575 First Avenue; Bernard Farrell; damage, $10.

—12:20 P. M.—2 Rector Street; George W. Allen; damage, $500.

IS RAMBUSCH A SUICIDE?

THE DEFAULTER'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE HINTS AT THIS.

No Further Trace of Him Has Been Found Since He Wrote from Philadelphia—His Defalcation Certainly Amounts Now to $250,000, and It Is Still Growing—How His Swindling Was Discovered by the Husband of a Client.

JUNEAU, Wis., Oct. 18.—No trace of W. T. Rambusch, the defaulting banker and real estate man who has been missing for ten days, beyond the intelligence conveyed in a letter from the East that he was in Philadelphia, has reached this city. Inquiring investors who trusted him implicitly have crowded the town during the week, but only additional proofs of Rambusch's rascality have rewarded their search for available assets. Yesterday a small bottle of clear fluid in which rested a little sponge was found. This, on being submitted to a chemist's test, proved to be an erasing fluid, and by its use Rambusch had manipulated deeds and records at will.

The defalcations already brought to light reach the sum of $250,000, and those engaged in the work of straightening the books claim the end is not yet. The only assets thus far discovered amount to $25,000, and consist of the records in Mr. Rumbusch's office, worth about $10,000; stock in the Citizens' Bank to the value of $7,500, a few notes of doubtful value, and a piece of mortgaged real estate. The principal losses are sustained by the following: George Hawkins Watertown, $70,000; Mrs. L. Winfield, Fond du Lac, $26,000; Nelson estate, $20,000; Mrs. Jeannette Howells, Milwaukee, $8,000; P. C. Quentmeyer, Watertown, $8,000; D. A. Bement, $8,000; Silas Coleman, Fond du Lac, $5,000; J. J. Williams, Beaver Dam, $5,000; W. Abert, Horicon, $5,000; mortgages for small amounts given to Register of Deeds to examine, most of which are fraudulent, $35,000.

His Long Career of Crime.

Rambusch's operations extended over a period of twenty years. He must in that time have handled between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 in the work of buying and exchanging mortgages. How much he received from his clients or how much he paid them cannot be determined. He left no account books worthy of the name. What he did leave covers but a few years of the whole period that he has been in business, and do not show in more than a few instances of his having received money for mortgages. They do show that he has paid large sums for interest on mortgages. He handled thousands of mortgages, as he was the trusted financial agent of a number of wealthy investors.

The only way his defalcations can be found out is for all those who hold Dodge County mortgages to send them to Juneau to have them looked up, and all those who own property in the county to examine and determine whether it has been affected by his fictitious mortgages or deeds. Rambusch, owning the only complete abstract record in the county, had the key to the situation.

The manner in which he was caught well illustrates his peculiar method of dealing. One of Rambusch's most faithful and profitable clients was Mrs. Laura Winfield Spence of Fond du Lac. Mrs. Spence is married a second time. Her first husband was a Mr. Winfield, a banker, and a friend and companion of Rambusch. He invested through the latter, and his wife, after his death, continued the practice. Mr. Spence, however, was not of the confiding nature of his wife. His suspicions were aroused early in the Summer, when, in looking over his wife's securities, he noticed what uniformly clean abstracts were furnished by Rambusch. They were all in the latter's handwriting. They were all short. Few of them showed that the farms had been incumbered at any time since the Government gave its power to the first settlers.

Mr. Spence Discovers the Fraud.

This was a strange circumstance, as Mr. Spence, from experience, knew that the pioneers were poor, and that it was the usual thing for farmers to mortgage their land. It also appeared strange to him that most of the mortgages were given on land owned by widowers or unmarried women, and contained but one signature. On Oct. 8 he came here to learn if the taxes were paid on all of the land on which his firm had advanced money. Mr. Rambusch was out of the city and he began an investigation on his own account. In looking over the register of deeds he found a mortgage from John Rohde to Laura W. Spence for $500. He did not remember the document, but knew that he was a witness to a mortgage against John Rohde for $2,500. He at once went to Rambusch's office and looked up the original abstracts. It was all right. Up to the last transaction there had been no transaction to John Rohde. He left a note for Rambusch saying he wanted to see him at Beaver Dam on Saturday to have some matters explained. Rambusch did not come.

Spence found that there was no such person as John Rohde, and that Rambusch had not only executed a fictitious mortgage, but he had, after recording it, raised the amount to $2,500. Rambusch was frightened by Spence's note, and, drawing $500 from the bank, left town. Mrs. Spence placed an attachment on all of his property the next day, and then the whole story of his transactions began to unfold itself.

The Confession Not Complete.

The confession of Rambusch, which came in the form of a letter to his wife, is far from complete. The family refuse to make the letter public, although the authorities have been allowed to read it. It tells nothing of what he did with the money. He says that for twenty years his life has been a lie. He has led a dual existence, and life has at last become unbearable, and when his wife received the letter he would be dead. He claimed his income from the office was not sufficient to keep up his house in the way in which he wanted to run it. He said that he had not used any money in gambling or speculation, or had not, as might be charged, spent it for pleasure or debauchery. The letter was dated at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia.

LUCKY SKULLS ABOARD SHIP.

Japanese Attribute Good Fortune to Two Chinese Headpieces.

The ship Glamorganshire, tea laden and direct from Chinese waters, arrived in this port Oct. 10, after an unusually prosperous voyage. She carries a good many Japanese sailors, and they believe that the unwonted prosperity of the voyage was due to two Chinese skulls that were on board and in the cabin of Second Engineer Hodgman.

Hodgman picked up the skulls on a battlefield near Wei-Hai-Wei, and good fortune smiled on the ship from that time.

"We've had nothing but good times ashore," said Hodgman yesterday, "and we had nothing but fair weather at sea. When we get home to England we'll have nothing but money."

The ship sails for England Nov. 10, and there was a small-sized panic among the sailors yesterday because of the rumor that Hodgman intended to sell the skulls. Some of the sailors said that they would not sail without them.

The chief engineer brought with him from Japan a Japanese clock, and is taking it home to England for a member of Parliament. "It runs like a Chinaman," he says, "and it runs for eight days without stopping."

Hampton Institute Has 875 Pupils.

The Hampton (Va.) Institute began its twenty-ninth year the first week in October, with 440 negro girls and boys, 135 Indians, and a primary day school of about 300 young day pupils. Many improvements have been added to the departments during the Summer. A more perfect system of Sloyd is in operation in the primary department, under a teacher from the Sloyd Training School in Boston. Improvements in the domestic science department, the fitting up of the boys' gymnasium under an instructor trained in the Harvard gymnasium, and the erection of the Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School, are the new things of greatest interest.

DAMROSCH SUNDAY CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. March from Tannhaeuser.....Wagner
2. Air from "Undine".....Lortzing
   Herr Emil Fischer.
3. Adagio and gavotte.....Bach
   String Orchestra.
4. (a) Evening Star.....
   (b) Royal Tambours.....} Rubinstein

PART II.

5. Air, Micaela ("Carmen").....Bizet
6. Unfinished Symphony.....Schubert
   (a) Allegro moderato.
   (b) Andante con moto.

PART III.

7. Overture, "Mignon".....Thomas
8. Solo—Miss Westervelt.
9. Songs—Herr Fischer.
   Kindly accompanied by Mr. Damrosch.
10. Spanish Dances, from "Le Cid"..Massenet

The season of Sunday concerts was begun at Carnegie Hall last night by Mr. Walter Damrosch. The programme is worth printing; for it is very near a model in its kind. It is especially exemplary in contrast with some recent orchestral programmes. These have shown a decided lack of "faith in the people," and betrayed instead the belief that they were to be attracted only by a combination of specialties and trivialities. The combination of instructiveness with amusement was almost ostentatiously abandoned.

It is a pleasure to record that Mr. Damrosch was sustained in the opposite view. The programme, together with an equal and moderate charge for reserved seats in all parts of the house except the boxes, served to fill Carnegie Hall with a very attentive and hospitable audience. The serious numbers were as well received as the lighter, and they were, upon the whole, extremely well given. The strings showed careful training as well as good intrinsic quality in the selections from Bach, which were assigned to them alone. The diminuendo at the close of the adagio was a specially effective piece of orchestral technique. The symphony showed to equal advantage the wood-wind and the brass, which is, perhaps, the most conspicuously good department of Mr. Damrosch's orchestra in comparison with other local organizations. The other notable orchestral numbers were the Tanhäuser March, which was given with clearness and vigor, and a dashing performance of the equally familiar Royal Tambours.

Sunday concerts have become, as to their soloists, a harbor of refuge for aged and infirm singers, or a proving ground for débutantes. It will be many years before Emil Fischer falls into the former category. His noble voice and method and his gallant style were as effective as ever. After the air from Lortzing's "Undine," he received several hearty recalls, but declined an encore, reserving himself for the lieder he sang to Mr. Damrosch's accompaniment. The débutante, Miss Westervelt, has a fresh voice, of good quality, which has been well trained, and which she employs with art and with unfailing accuracy of intonation. She was evidently at first suffering from nervousness, and, although this wore off, she seemed overweighted by the dramatic requirements of her first selection. She is likely to find her field as a pleasing ballad singer.

The Mapleson Opera Season.

Col. Mapleson is full of enthusiasm about the prospects of his Italian opera season in the old Academy—the scene of his triumphs in the late seventies and early eighties. The house is in good repair. The old dress circle boxes will be restored, and the number of electric lights will be greatly increased. The season will begin next Monday with "Aida." Nearly all the singers, except Scalchi and de Anna, are strangers to us. Well, Gerster was a stranger in 1878. Col. Mapleson says we are all going to be surprised.

ST. LUKE'S WOMEN'S HOME.

Forty-fourth Anniversary Observed in St. Thomas's Church.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the founding of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Women was commemorated by services in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at 4 P. M. yesterday.

Bishop David Sessums of Louisiana was present and delivered an address, in which he rehearsed the growth of the organization and the good it had done in providing for poor women. Other addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren of St. James's Church, the Rev. Dr. Bradley of St. Agnes's Church, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Paltley of St. Luke's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Brown of St. Thomas's Church. A collection was taken up, the amount of which was not made known, as a contribution to the building fund.

The old home, now located at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, is somewhat crowded, and as applications are constantly coming in for admittance the Trustees have started a fund for the erection of a new building. Several lots have been purchased an f2w,cmfwyp cmfwyp cm been purchased at Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and if the fund is large enough, ground will be broken in the Spring.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator David B. Hill is at the Hotel Normandie.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—Baron de Mauny-Talrande of Paris is at the Cambridge.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown is at the Manhattan.

—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson of Newsey is at the Majestic.

—C. B. Williams of Boston and Clarence S. Brown of Chicago are at the Plaza.

—A. S. Henderson of Boston and L. J. Healy of Chicago are at the Normandie.

—John G. Woolley of Chicago and Charles Mount of St. Louis are at the St. Denis.

—Thomas W. Smith of Chicago and George P. Watson of Louisville are at the Savoy.

—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago is at the Murray Hill.

—W. G. Morgan, Harris Parker, and John J. Ward of Hartford are at the Park Avenue.

—Dr. Colcott Fox of London and C. A. Spreckles of San Francisco are at the Waldorf.

—Henry Clay Barnabee, W. H. Macdonald, and Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis are at the Imperial.

—N P. Townsend of Boston, D. F. Henry of Philadelphia, and H. S. Perkins of Louisville are at the Netherland.

—Thomas C. McIntyre of London, O. A. Williams of Philadelphia, and E. L. Lobdell of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—J. B. Beasley of Richmond, Va.; W. K. Cox of Macon, Ga., and W. B. Legal of Cincinnati are at the Marlborough.

—W. W. Johnston of Washington, Charles F. Lambert of Philadelphia, and Edwin Wildman of Elmira are at the Everett.

—J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance of Canada; Isaac N. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., and Charles K. Lord of Baltimore are at the Albemarle.

—Elmer Washburn of Chicago, F. W. Seely of Buffalo, H. C. Duncan of Philadelphia, John A. Enos of Washington, and W. A. Bullock of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, and President Charles K. Adams of the University of Wisconsin are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, underwear, 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Fallers, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. J

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It is not improbable that this week will witness a sharp contest between the bull and bear speculative interests in the stock market. Both sides profess confidence. Both threaten aggressiveness.

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Here are the ten chief "reasons" on which the bear contingent relies:

1. Money market stringency.
2. Further rise in Bank of England rate.
3. Continued public gold hoarding.
4. Grain market advances mere manipulation and temporary.
5. Even if crop exports keep up, Europe will settle by sending back American securities.
6. Foreigners, already nervous, ready to call home millions of capital loaned here.
7. Shrinking railroad earnings and threatened commercial troubles.
8. Investors scared by collapsing bunko games like Bay State Gas.
9. Too many little people carrying stocks.
10. Prospect of Bryan's election.

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On the bull side these are the ten conspicuous claims for confidence:

1. Banks and National Treasury in unassailable position, and (as openly shown on the Stock Exchange last week,) the most influential interests in the financial world ready to afford relief when bear manipulation threatens embarrassment.
2. Continuing weakness in foreign exchange rates, making it plain that the flow of European gold here is natural and superior to the whim of any board of Bank Directors in London or anywhere else.
3. Gold hoarding no unexpected development. Long under way, has worked all the harm it can.
4. Not only grain, but every other farm product advanced and in demand because of undoubted shortage in crops practically everywhere else on earth, while here is a bountiful surplus.
5. Europe bare of American stocks. Has been unloading steadily ever since the world-wide panic started with the fall of the Barings, a few years ago.
6. Every international banking house predicting that as soon as the election is over—and National integrity no longer open to assault—Europe will come in as a heavy buyer of American stocks and bonds to profit by returns larger and safer than can be found elsewhere.
7. Railroad traffic held back only pending the business inactivity that marks every National campaign, and, meanwhile, more increases than decreases.
8. Securities of all well-managed corporations selling below intrinsic values, the most conspicuous ones in Wall Street being held down by the manipulating tactics of speculators short of stocks on a tremendous scale.
9. Most Wall Street holders of securities bought at prices below present quotations and have accumulated profits to bank upon, while people to be frightened (having already thrown their holdings overboard) are waiting now anxious for any sort of a concession on which to buy back what they've lost.
10—Absolute confidence of every sane man that Bryanism is doomed eternally.

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This is an altogether fair presentation of the claims put forth by the two speculative factions. Both are full of spirited talk. If they do as they promise—act—Wall Street will have an interesting week. Able operators are on both sides. Millionaires are among the opposing leaders.

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One advantage is conspicuously with the bulls.

Prudence on that side has largely lightened speculative loads.

But few bear traders apparently have acted so cautiously.

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It will not harm nervous people to notice from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's table, herewith, that all the raiding campaigning of last week accomplished little for the manipulators who planned those raids and executed them.

The stock of not one important, well-managed railroad went down as much as one point. Many went up.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Minn. Iron	1⅞
Am. Cotton Oil pf	5	Mo., K. & T., pf	1½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. J. Central	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Can. Southern	1	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	1⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W., pf.	1¼
Chi., B. & Qy.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	U. S. Cordage pf.	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1¾	West. Union	1
Del., Lack. & W.	2½		
Ill. Central	4		
Met. Traction	1⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Ref., pf.	1	Louis, N. A. & C. pf.	2
Bay State Gas	3	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Consol. Gas	4	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Flint & P. M. pf.	6		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s.	1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1¾
Ahn. Ar. 1st	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Oregon S. L. & O. N. con., t. r.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	2½	Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Phil. & R. 1st pf., in. all pd.	1¼
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s.	2⅝	Phil. & R. 2d pf. inc., all pd.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1	Phil. & R. 3d pf. inc., all pd.	1¼
Kan. Pac. Cen., t. r.	2¼	Rut. & R. all in. pf. inc.	1¼
Lake Erie & W. 2d	1½	Southern Ry 5s	1⅝
Long Island 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Lo. & N. 1st, N. O. & Mob. 1st	1¾	Wabash 1st	1
L., N. A. & Chi. gen. 4	1	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1¼
L., N. A. & Chi. gen.	2		

BONDS DECLINED.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	2	Erie gen. lien	1½
Cent. Pac. 6s 1898.	1¼	Han. & St. Jo. con.	1½
Ches. & O. gen 4½s	1	Iowa Central 1st	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Iron Mountain gen.	1
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	2	Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1
Col. & Hock. Val. 5s	1	Ohio South. 1st	1½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1½	Oregon Imp. 1st	2
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	1¼	Rock Island deb. 5s	2
Den. & Rio G. 4s	1	St. P. & Omaha con.	1½
R. G. W. & Gen. con.	1½	Union Elev. 1st	1
Erie 1st con.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Oct. 19, '95.
American Cotton Oil	14¼	12½	23
American Cotton Oil pf.	54	47	74
Am. Spirits Manufacturing	5⅝	5⅛	14¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16¾	14¾	40½
American Sugar Refineries	109	105¼	107
American Sugar Ref. pf.	98¾	95½	100½
American Tobacco	70⅜	68½	94⅞
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13½	12	21¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	20⅝	18½	32½
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅞	13½	62⅝
Bay State Gas	13½	7	24⅜
Canadian Southern	46	43½	54⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅜	13⅜	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	69⅞	66⅜	86
Chicago Gas	61½	57⅜	68½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	71	67½	76⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	124	122	127
Chicago & Northwestern	99	93⅝	106¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61¼	57⅞	77½
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25⅝	23⅝	43⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	73	73	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	16½	86¾
Col., Hocking Val. & Toledo	16½	15½	23
Consolidated Gas Company	146	142	146
Delaware & Hudson	123½	120	132½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	156	153	168
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42⅝	41⅜	83
Erie	14	13½	..
Erie 1st pf.	32	31	..
Erie 2d pf.	18	18	..
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	34	34	..
General Electric	27¼	24½	37
Illinois Central	92	92	100
Illinois Steel Company	45	38½	80
Iowa Central	8⅞	6¼	10½
Iowa Central pf.	26	24	36
Laclede Gas	25⅝	24½	24½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	65½	64	77½
Lake Shore	144¾	142½	151½
Louisville & Nashville	43⅞	41⅝	61½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	1¾	⅝	8⅛
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	4½	2⅜	27¼
Manhattan Consolidated	92⅜	89½	100½
Metropolitan Traction	93	88	99¼
Michigan Central	90	90	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	13	13	25
Minnesota Iron	54⅞	53½	70
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	24	21½	36½
Missouri Pacific	20¾	18¾	36¼
National Lead Co.	21	19½	34⅞
National Linseed Oil	15	15	25½
New-Jersey Central	100¼	98	111½
New-York Central	91⅜	90¼	101⅝
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	24	..
New-York, Susquehanna & W.	8	8	12½
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	21	19½	36
Norfolk & West., all in. pd.	10	10	..
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	14½	14½	..
North American	4½	4½	5
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	14	12½	..
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	20⅛	18⅝	..
Ontario & Western	14	13	18¼
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	⅛	⅜	..
Pacific Mail	20¼	18½	29½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1⅛	1⅝	..
Phila. & Reading, all in. paid	23⅛	21	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12	18⅜
Pullman Palace Car Company	146	145	172
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅞	3⅞	7
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8½	8	15¾
St. Paul & Omaha	36	36	43⅝
Silver bullion certs.	65⅝	64⅝	67⅜
Southern Railway	8½	7½	12½
Southern Railway pf.	25	22½	37½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22¼	20	40⅞
Texas Pacific	7⅛	6½	9¾
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅝	5⅞	..
U. P., Denver & Gulf	1⅞	1⅝	6
United States Cordage	4½	4	..
United States Cordage pf.	9	8½	..
United States Cordage gtd.	18	18	..
United States Leather	9¼	8⅞	13¾
United States Leather pf.	60¼	55½	77½
United States Rubber	15	14½	40⅜
United States Rubber pf.	68½	63	94⅝
Wabash	6	6	9
Wabash pf.	14⅞	13¾	22⅜
Western Union Telegraph	83⅞	81½	91⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6	5½	14⅝

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call was fairly active, with rates at 2@10 per cent., with the average of loans about 5 per cent.

Time money was in small demand at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 for other grades.

The Bank of England lost £1,916,900 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.67, became 50.27. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 14,500,000f in gold and 4,225,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak, and posted rates were reduced ½c. to $4.81½ for 60 days and were unchanged at $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.80½@$4.80¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@$4.79¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CONFIDENT, YET TIMID.

Mr. T. Olney Hill of Whittemore & Hill, discussing the stock market, says:

"Stocks are likely to remain in their present condition—feverish and sensitive—until the election is settled. The apprehension and nervousness will probably continue to be a barrier to speculation. I do not think we will see any increase in the outside interest. On the contrary, I think it will be the other way. It seems as though there was less and less disposition to buy as we get nearer to the election day.

"The public, the Wall Street public, at least, believes in the defeat of Bryan and free silver, and in a sweeping victory for the gold standard. But that there is some fear cannot be denied. When one considers what would happen if there should be a failure to elect McKinley, there appears to be a little too much risk attached to buying stocks. The public is confident, but it is unwilling to risk its money.

"After the political question has been settled in the way that is expected, I look for advances in prices. If we have a very great bulge the professionals may begin to sell, and we may see a reaction. But the victory of McKinley will be the beginning of an advancing market that will not stop with a few points' gain.

"Naturally there will be substantial increase in the outside interest with the political question settled. What disposition there is just now on the part of outsiders to discount the election and buy stocks is meeting with discouragement from brokers. The chance of a Bryan victory and the prevailing conditions of the money market are responsible for this. With easier money and all uncertainty cleared away, commission houses will not be putting objections in the way of their customers."

HOW THE GOLD TIDE RISES.

Mr. F. G. Renner of the Stock Exchange puts the situation in this encouraging way:

"Gold continues to arrive here in large amounts, and, with the present course of exchange added to the balance of trade still growing in our favor, it is impossible to fix a limit to the present gold movement.

"During August we were cheered with the expectation that we might receive $25,000,000. We were compelled some time ago to change these figures, and look for $50,000,000, but the amount already received and en route exceeds $60,000,000.

"Except for the natural nervousness about the election, the stock market under these influences would be booming. We shall doubtless receive the benefit in prices after Nov. 3. The prospect is sufficiently bright to make every business man prepare for activity and prosperity."

AS SEEN IN MARYLAND.

Hambleton & Co., the Baltimore bankers, write to customers:

"We anticipate that the election of Mr. McKinley will be followed by several years of great prosperity in this country. We have for five years been liquidating, economizing, and getting out of debt. Our railroad system has passed through readjustment and fictitious capitalization has been eliminated. Our manufacturing interests have been curtailing and merchants and consumers have been living from hand to mouth and have been buying only to supply immediate wants. There is no overtrading and no general speculation either in stocks or products. Free-silver agitation has frightened capital and caused hoarding of gold and legal-tender notes.

"The election of Mr. McKinley will set the wheels of trade in motion, hoarded money and withheld capital will seek investment and employment, a demand will spring up for goods and products, labor will be fully employed at good wages, and the land and people will laugh and sing.

"But some of our readers may say, suppose Mr. McKinley is not elected? Not elected? Why, there never has been a doubt that the party of repudiation and revolution would be ignominiously and overwhelmingly defeated, or that the party which represents sound money and stands to protect the honor and credit of the Nation would succeed.

"Mr. McKinley will undoubtedly be elected, and by such a majority as will settle once and for all time this miserable attempt to debase our currency and dishonor our country. Improved business will add largely to the revenue of the Government, gold will flow in countless millions from Europe to this country, the Government will be taken out of the banking business, and our currency system will be readjusted on sound and scientific principles."

LOAN MARKET CAUTIONS.

In the wave of enthusiasm which is rolling along the entire East the discrimination of banks in the loan market, and the large margins and still prices at which call loans rule, is a note of caution it is well for people with lightly margined holdings to observe. Everybody believes that Mr. McKinley's election will give us great opportunities for money making, more especially in the low-priced shares, but as we remarked before we do not expect to see any great activity in prices prior to the election. We are inclined to think under these circumstances it will be wisdom not to load up too heavily, or with the more speculative stocks, until the issue is really more assured than it can be at the moment.

DOUGLAS & JONES.

TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

When Oscar Wilde was the hero of woman's adoration his fad was "yillery-yallery," but it is "sillery-salary" with the boy orator.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON.

HOPES THAT CLASH.

Two predictions were made at the Windsor yesterday.

One was that the Bank of England would to-day take special action to advance the London interest rate. Bear speculators made that prediction.

The second prophecy promised that the sterling exchange rate would be reduced again in Wall Street to-day, and so facilitate further large gold imports. This was the prediction of the bulls.

And both were guesses and wishes—just that and nothing more.

ENCOURAGING CONDITIONS.

Though Texas last year had a diminished cotton crop, and though railway rates in the Southwest were seriously disturbed, the management of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad not only accomplished magnificent results, but in the pamphlet report just issued the traffic returns are grouped in ways that make plain most cheerful prospects. The company, free from floating debt, in the very best physical condition, and with continuing large increases in earnings, is a telling example of what honest and intelligent management can do for a property which seemed at one time hopelessly broken down.

There is an inspiring tone in this extract from President Rouse's statement to his security holders:

"The outlook is favorable for increased revenues during the current year. The reports of the cotton harvest show an increased acreage, and the movement of cereals has been upon a liberal scale, which promises continuance. It is expected that a general revival of business will mark the termination of the serious interruption to commercial prosperity caused by the political canvass in favor of subversionary doctrines. Your road and equipment are in good condition for the satisfactory conduct of the business, and friendly relations with customers and connections are maintained by considerations of mutual interest."

WESTERN MONEY MARKET.

"Commercial paper is in more demand at the local banks," says The Chicago Tribune's financial review, "than it has been for two months. Since the statement was made on the call of the Controller the banks have eased up somewhat in the matter of loans, and they are likely to ease up more within the next few days. The statements showed reserves held by various National banks of from 40 to 50 per cent. Those whose statements have so far been compiled show an average reserve of a little more than 46 per cent. The required legal reserve is only 25 per cent., and there is therefore more than 20 per cent. of total deposits in excess of the legal requirement held in the bank vaults.

"The fact that reserves are held so high will naturally have a considerable effect upon earnings applicable to dividends, and banks are beginning already to seek an outlet to this plethora of money. The ordinary borrower, who has been seeking to make loans during the last two months, will find the banks nearly or quite as stiff now as they were earlier in the campaign. There is a demand, however, for good commercial paper, and this demand is showing itself in the way of taking up all of the good commercial paper to be had.

"This is looked upon as the forerunner of the returning confidence expected to follow the election of McKinley. Rates for money still continue firm, and there is no probability of any marked decline. The situation, however, has brightened materially, and the borrower who sees a good chance to use money will not hesitate at paying 6 per cent., which is the average rate now charged.

"The combined loans of all the National banks in Chicago amount to only a little more than $83,000,000, which is $10,000,000 less than the total of loans shown at the time of the last call, and the smallest total in more than three years. The falling off in the total of deposits is in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 from the figures shown in the statements made at the time of the last call of the Controller."

SURFACE CARS VS. ELEVATED.

Students of the New-York street railway situation will be interested in the figures showing the growth and fluctuation in traffic on the city roads of Chicago, where, as here, surface and elevated systems compete.

The following table shows the traffic by years from 1872, the year the elevated roads were put in operation, down to 1895, with the estimated traffic on the elevated lines for the present year:

	Surface Roads.	Elevated Roads.
1872	138,700,000	167,000
1873	139,900,000	644,000
1874	140,800,000	793,000
1875	164,800,000	920,000
1876	165,200,000	2,012,000
1877	163,700,000	3,011,000
1878	159,900,000	9,200,000
1879	140,700,000	45,900,000
1880	142,000,000	60,800,000
1881	150,400,000	75,600,000
1882	166,500,000	86,300,000
1883	176,600,000	92,100,000
1884	187,400,000	96,700,000
1885	193,700,000	103,300,000
1886	210,500,000	115,200,000
1887	202,400,000	159,800,000
1888	197,500,000	173,900,000
1889	206,300,000	182,800,000
1890	218,500,000	189,900,000
1891	226,900,000	201,200,000
1892	239,500,000	213,700,000
1893	242,400,000	221,400,000
1894	251,100,000	202,750,700
1895	272,200,000	187,600,000
1896		185,100,000

The increase in traffic has much more than kept pace with the growth of the city. The rates of fare are the same now as in 1872. In that year the average paid per capita for street car fare was $7. In 1880 this had increased to $8.40, and in 1890 it had increased to $13.50.

The recent decline in elevated returns is attributed somewhat to the effects of depreciated service because of financial embarrassments.

NEW TRUST PROFITS.

Some very tired stockholders in Wall Street will be glad to hear from a St. Louis authority that the National Linseed Oil Company's affairs are looking up.

It is claimed that profits have been made out of advances in the price of flaxseed. The company had a large amount of raw material as well as the manufactured product on hand at the time the advance began, purchased much below present ruling quotations. During the last five weeks there has been a large advance in linseed oil. The price in the East is from 3 to 4 cents a gallon higher than in the West. The season has not been particularly profitable, owing to the depression in all lines of trade, which has affected the oil industry. The company, however, has a little more than paid operating expenses and fixed charges and allowed for depreciation. The surplus at the present time shows a gain over that at the time of the last annual meeting.

WALL STREET TALK.

It really seems like carrying philosophy a trifle too far for Mr. J. Edward Addicks to become coy with his Bay State side partner, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, just because Mr. Lawson happens to have thirteen letters in his name.

***

English financial newspapers—professionally cynical about every American investment interest—are now agreed that the Reading reorganization is sure to lead to satisfactory results.

***

"Everything Higher" is a head line that has now appeared regularly for weeks and weeks past in the Chicago Board of Trade bulletin.

***

By the bye, the Board of Trade, under the leadership of John Hill, is effecting extraordinary results in its efforts to suppress Chicago bucket shops. The Post Office Department, in full accord with the Exchange in the campaign against the fraudulent concerns, just as soon as indubitable evidence of fraud is presented, a "fraud" order is issued withholding mail and returning it to the sender. The only alternative for the bucket-shop men is to change their firm style, something a good many of them have already done. The pursuit of the concerns, however, is continued, and wherever new evidences of fraud are discovered they are presented anew to the Post Office authorities.

***

Alfred De Cordova is making sound-money speeches out in New-Jersey, where he has a farm able to produce a real good article of butter at $9 a pound. At North Branch one night last week he addressed his brother grangers, with the result that an honest-money club has been organized, with local Democrats and Republicans joining to vote down Bryanism.

***

Westinghouse Air Brake shares are rising in response to largely increased net earnings. The Air Brake Company's business is one of the safest of all barometers showing the course of general railway conditions.

***

"What's the meaning of 'cutting commissions'?" asked the customer.

"Being too—too fashionable." So the office boy replied.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued yesterday, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,688,100. The banks now hold $11,911,100 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,254,000, an increase in specie of $686,000, a decrease in legal tender of $5,571,500, a decrease in deposits of $4,789,600, and an increase in circulation of $225,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 17, '96.	Oct. 10, '96	Oct. 19, '95.
Loans	$456,139,300	$456,393,300	$504,329,300
Specie	59,136,400	58,450,400	61,851,900
Legal tender	66,198,500	71,770,000	86,509,300
Net deposits	453,695,200	458,484,800	531,924,100
Circulation	20,521,100	20,295,800	14,131,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 17, '96.	Oct. 10, '96	Oct. 19, '95.
Specie	$59,136,400	$58,450,400	$61,851,900
Legal tender	66,198,500	71,770,000	86,509,800
Total reserve	$125,334,900	$130,220,400	$148,361,200
Reserve required a'g't deposits	113,423,800	114,621,200	132,981,025
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$11,911,100	$15,599,200	$15,380,175

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$11,911,100	1891	$9,029,700
1895	15,380,175	1890	*349,225
1894	62,513,675	1888	16,901,025
1893	42,640,775	1887	9,363,225
1892	539,050		

*Deficit.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Oct. 10:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
American Cotton Oil	14¼	12½	14¼	+2¼
American Cotton Oil pf.	54	47	52	+5
American Sugar Refs.	109	105¾	106⅞	−⅛
American Tobacco Co.	76⅜	68½	69⅜	+1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	13½	12	12⅝	+½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	20⅝	18½	19⅜	+1-1¼
Bay State Gas	13½	7	8	−3
Canada Southern	46	43½	46	+1
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	+⅜
Chicago Gas	61½	57¼	59⅜	+⅞
Chicago & Northwest	99	96⅝	98½	+1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy	69⅞	66⅜	68⅝	+1
C., C., C. & St. L.	25⅝	23⅜	23	−⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71	67½	69½	+1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	61½	57⅛	59⅝	+1¼
Col., Fuel & I.	19	16½	17	−⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol.	16½	15⅞	15¼	−⅜
Consolidated Gas	146	142	142	−4
Del. & Hudson	123½	120	122¼	+1¾
Del., Lack. & Western	156	153	156	+2¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42⅞	41⅜	42¼	+⅜
General Electric	27¼	24½	25⅞	+⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	45	38½	40⅜	+1½
Laclede Gas	25⅝	24¼	25⅛	+⅝
Lake Shore	144¾	142½	144	+..
Louisville & Nashville	43⅞	41⅝	42¼	+⅜
Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	4¼	2¾	3	−2
Manhattan	92⅜	89⅞	91¼	+½
Mo. Pacific	20¼	18½	18¾	+⅛
Mo., K. & T. pf.	24	21¾	23¼	+1⅛
National Lead	21	19¼	19¼	+¾
New-Jersey Central	100¼	98	99	+1
New-York Central	91⅜	90½	91	+..
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	21	19½	21	+1¼
Nor., Pac. all in. pf.	14	12½	13⅝	+⅞
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	20⅞	18¾	20⅝	+1⅝
Pacific Mail	20¼	18½	19	+..
Phil. & Read., all in. pd.	23⅞	21	23	+⅞
Southern Ry	8½	7½	8¼	+⅝
Southern pf.	25	22½	23⅞	+⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	22¼	20	21⅜	+1¾
Union Pacific	7⅜	5⅞	7⅛	+..
United States Leather pf	60¼	55½	58	+1½
Wabash pf.	14⅞	13¾	14¼	+½
Southern Pacific	17½	16¾	17	−⅛

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65⅝. Sales of 82,000 ounces were made during the week at 64⅝@65⅝, with the last sale at 65⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅛c per ounce, an advance of ⅜c as compared with a week ago. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@51½c, a rise of ⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30½d per ounce, an advance during the week of 3-16d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $61,061,017, and the exports for the same period $50,671,048. The net imports, therefore, have been $10,389,969. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $44,893,496, in 1894, $66,584,929, and in 1893, $18,079,907.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 15, 1896	£37,596,543	.....
Oct. 17, 1895	41,157,225	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 15, 1896	77,944,434	£49,350,267
Oct. 17, 1895	78,508,553	46,376,826
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 15, 1896	26,806,267	18,403,133
Oct. 17, 1895	31,847,873	13,642,323
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 15, 1896	30,736,000	12,747,000
Oct. 17, 1895	21,958,000	12,975,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 15, 1896	8,528,000	10,110,000
Oct. 17, 1895	8,004,000	11,370,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 15, 1896	2,035,000	4,730,000
Oct. 17, 1895	4,213,000	6,731,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 15, 1896	2,644,000	1,322,000
Oct. 17, 1895	2,859,333	1,429,667
Total last week	£186,890,244	£93,632,400
Week ended Oct. 8	188,341,150	94,504,399
Corresponding week last year	187,652,615	94,489,083

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$6,148,735
Corresponding week 1895	10,522,200
Since Jan. 1, 1896	355,582,286
Corresponding period 1895	421,483,457
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,591,225
Corresponding week 1895	5,883,033
Since Jan. 1, 1896	284,362,103
Corresponding period 1895	265,602,614
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,845,728
Corresponding week 1895	1,170,280
Since Jan. 1, 1896	66,176,885
Corresponding period 1895	28,245,803
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,156,455
Corresponding week 1895	1,759,016
Since Jan. 1, 1896	91,207,006
Corresponding period 1895	101,100,222

CLEARING-HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Oct. 17	$572,569,193
Balances for week ending Oct. 17	32,837,664
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 10	559,935,113
Balances for week ending Oct. 10	32,149,367
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 3	575,784,820
Balances for week ending Oct. 3	38,382,905
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 26	478,781,428
Balances for week ending Sept. 26	27,800,080
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 19	491,071,826
Balances for week ending Sept. 19	27,822,740
*Exchanges for week ending Sept. 12	430,258,378
*Balances for week ending Sept. 12	26,161,945

*Five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—The only noteworthy feature of our market during the past week has been its strength in the face of unprecedented dullness. Westinghouse Air Brake, which sold early in the week at 160½ ex dividend, subsequently advanced to 165, and the offerings at 170 continue light. There were no transactions in Philadelphia Gas all week, but the stock holds firm at 17@17½. Birmingham Traction advanced to 15½ on renewal of reports that a competing line desires to control this system. The other Traction shares continue nominally unchanged. The Allegheny Traction Company, which is one of the leased lines of the Consolidated Traction system, declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on Nov. 4. This is the first distribution ever made by the company. It is the general expectation that a dividend of 3 per cent. will be declared on Consolidated Traction preferred the coming week. United States Glass sold at 11, the lowest price on record. There has been nothing doing in investment bonds. The local bank statements made to the Controller show a surplus reserve of a little more than 27 per cent., but the banks are not disposed to make new loans, and the rate on renewals remains firm at 6 per cent.

Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, report Pittsburg prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	17	17¼
Citizen's Traction Company	..	55½
Pleasant Valley	19¾	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham	.15	..
Consolidated Traction Company	6¾	7¼
Consolidated Traction Company pf.	..	47½
Union Switch & Signal Company	16½	19½

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The only features to the local security market were the firmness of Hudson River Telephone and a decline for Troy City Railway. The former is 50 bid with none offering. The latter declined to 80 bid on the offering of a small amount, but closed firm at 83 bid. A sale was made at 82. In the bond list a sale of ten Westchester bonds was made at 101 and interest. Union Railway of New-York City bonds are 105 asked. A sale was reported of 38 shares of Mechanics and Farmers' Bank stock at 410. The Hudson River Telephone Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Nov. 2. At the meeting of the Directors of the Albany Railway the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President—Robert C. Pruyn; Vice-President—A. N. Brady; Secretary—James McCredie; Treasurer and General Manager—John W. McNamara. The reg

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; first-class city references. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at former employer's, 292 West End Av., near 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; willing to assist in dining room; will be found willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 209 East 25th St., near 3d Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; or would assist with children; best city references. 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; 2½ years' reference. Mrs. Dune, 472 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. L. P., Box 243 Times Office Up-town, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; six years' references. Ryan, 215 West 66th St., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call at present employer's, 30 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; nve years' city reference. 590 Amsterdam Av., Galway bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl; chamberwork and waitress; no objection to private boarding house. Cookley, 512 West 28th St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—Will assist with other work; city or country; best city reference. 1,226 3d Av., near 71st St.; 3 bells.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. 1,106 3d Av.; ring third bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress for small family, willing to assist with chamberwork; also competent Protestant cook; makes all kinds of soups, good entrées; excellent baker; highest references. M. M. C., 154 East 89th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly first-class German and French cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; highest references. C. F., Box 342 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; excellent references; no cards. Call, two days. 200 East 38th St. By.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and to do washing and ironing in a small private family; two years' city references. 262 West 41st St.

COOK.—By competent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best of city and country reference. A. M., 105 West 17th St., no cards.

COOK.—By young woman; all soups, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; private family; best city references. 125 West 24th St., 3d bell.

COOK.—By competent person as COOK in private family; best city references; no objection to assist with washing. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; reference from her present employer. 325 West 58th St.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; meats, soups, entrées, and desserts; good baker; city reference. 144 East 43d St., first floor., M. H.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, whom she recommends. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock Monday, 4 West 48th St.

COOK.—By respectable, elderly, experienced woman as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept. E. S., Box 200 Times.

COOK.—By good cook, in private family; willing to go by day or week; good reference. C. C., Box 50, 1,486 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook in private family; best city reference. 95 Clinton Place, 8th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; good references. 416 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 151 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also, remodelling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Well-known visiting governess, college graduate, with European diplomas, very successful, desires morning engagement; thorough French, German, English branches, music; twelve years' highest references from prominent families. Box T, 150 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; visiting governess; or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest reference. Conversation, Box 76 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By German governess; best city references. L. Thomas, 540 East 88th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework; city or country; good bread and biscuit maker; good laundress; good city reference. 354 10th Av., cor. 30th St., 1st flight, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Welch girl as general housekeeper in a flat in family of two; good reference; send cards M. D., Box 92 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl, lately landed, as general housekeeper; small family. 419 West 56th St., store.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; experienced; good seamstress; cuts, fits; excellent packer; understands her duties well; first-class city reference. W. V., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish girl as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; first-class references. Annie, 206 West 17th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Parisienne dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. Aline, care of Mrs. Sire, 475 Lenox Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. Maid, 115 West 28th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady would like to find a place for competent German maid and seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork. Call, Monday, between 2 and 4, 19 West 45th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a German-American as nurse to invalid, or maid to elderly lady; thorough seamstress, by hand or machine; permanent position; personal reference. Call from 1 to 3, K. M., 136 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse for one or two children; speaks English and German; best city reference. 1467 Avenue A.

NURSE.—Lady wants to find position for trained infant's nurse; thoroughly capable, reliable; or for invalid; city or country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 West 74th St.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable young girl as nurse; good seamstress; first-class personal city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 209 West 81st, Kennelly.

NURSE.—By respectable experienced nurse, North German, to take care of baby; good mender; best reference. O. M., 1,016 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By North German to grown children; good sewer; best references. Mrs. Heeg, 23 East 3d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best of reference. C. B., Box 174 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 86th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family by a competent French Protestant girl; first-class city reference. G. D., 29 5th Av.

PARLORMAID.—By first-class parlormaid, where butler is kept; best of references. 18 East 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By Protestant girl to do sewing and to assist with children or light chamberwork; good home in preference to high wages. Armstrong, 203 East 51st St.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSE.—By young woman as seamstress or nurse or take care of growing children; willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address, for two days, 534 5th Av.

SEWING, &c.—By woman to do plain sewing; take care of invalid lady. Doherty, 189 East 64th St.; call two days.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as waitress and chambermaid; in private family; best city reference, or last employer can be seen. 454 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class waitress; good city reference; no cards. 224 East 47th St.; bell No. 5.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; city reference. 118 East 63d St., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady wishes to find position for a companion, housekeeper, or mother's assistant. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 until 1, or address Mrs. Freeborn, 215 West 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; eight years' reference from last place; no cards. Burke, 112 East 56th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Cashier, bookkeeper; good penman; good references. Penman, Box 211, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; experienced; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, Box 211, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; very efficient; honest, sober, and reliable; excellent city references. Butler, 100 East 31st St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class, finely educated, competent Austrian butler; speaks very little English; no valet; with best city references from private family; in a fine private house; wages, $25. Drussel, 239 East 94th St., first floor.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., Box 329, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class man; Swede; excellent reference; four years in the last place. F. F., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; wages, about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Swedish man; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references. Janson, 78 West 48th St., care Drew.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent French Butler; speaks English fluently; personal reference from last employer. E. F. S., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an experienced, competent Swiss Protestant; make himself generally useful; first-class references. Bucher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; five and a half years in last place; personal city references; wages, $75 to $90 for both; country preferred. 113 East 45th St., basement bell.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in every respect; good personal city reference; 5½ years in last place. Call 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class cook and butler; can take charge of interior of house; best city reference. C. J. B., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—French; 27 years old; in private family; best city reference. E. F. M., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; in private family; best city reference. 350 West 35th St.; ring two bells.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a first-class private family chef; for the Winter or for the year; personal city references given; moderate. 19 East 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; 11 years' city reference; understands care fine horses, carriages, harness; first-class city driver; willing, obliging, sober, honest; has worked for first-class city families; ast employer can be seen. L. W., 215 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By a family coachman; respectable appearance; thoroughly understands his calling; twelve years' city experience with first-class family; personal reference. John, 13 East 27th St., care B. Kerr.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; sober, industrious; best of references; city or country. Coachman, 107 West 46th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By middle-aged man; single; highly recommended; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; city or country. Coachman, 783 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; age, 33; height, 5 feet 7, first-class personal references from last employer; leaving through giving up; married. 153 Willow St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A lady would like to place her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday, Oct. 19, between 9 and 2 o'clock, 33 Irving Place, present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man in every respect; married; highest of city references. W. T., Box 193 Times, Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—For Gentleman's place; nine years with present employer; first-class references as to capabilities in greenhouse and outdoor work; 38; married; small family. Gardener, Cook's Commercial Greenhouses, Plattsburg, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in greenhouse, graperies, roses, vegetables lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; references. Gardener, Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man just disengaged; good horseman; willing and obliging; best city reference. F. C., Box 391 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER or COOK.—By a respectable colored waiter in private family, or to do plain cooking in same; is neat, and can be well recommended from last employer. J. D., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

HORSEMAN.—By a competent horseman in all branches; 13 years' personal reference. Irvington-on-the-Hudson, M. Lenord.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—By experienced person; would also travel with invalid; versed in several languages; acquainted in Europe; doctors' references. Sanders, 650 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, lately landed; care of horses, drive; generally useful; excellent references. Doyle's, 98 9th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two girls; German or Swede; one cook and laundress; one chambermaid and waitress; only those with reference from last place need apply at 114 West 74th St., between 10 and 12 A. M., Monday.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH STREET.—The Supreme Court.—GEORGE C. LUCAS and another, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against ANNA T. DALE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of 160th Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three feet four and one-quarter inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of 160th Street with the easterly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, and running thence southerly at right angles with 160th Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the centre line of the block between 159th and 160th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly and again at right angles to One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly line of 160th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of 160th Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 1, 1896. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Referee.

CHARLES D. RIDGWAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Times Building, N. Y.
o5-2aw8wM&F&o26

FIFTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ADAM NICKEL, plaintiff, against MARGARETHA PREISSINGER, individually; Margaretha Preissinger, as executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Preissinger, deceased; Katie Ruter, and others, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and partly through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street eighty-four (84) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 15th, 1896. N. T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
o19-2aw3wM&Th&n10

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. BARNES, as trustee, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. MARTIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the westerly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, more or less; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue, fifty feet and five inches, more or less; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet and five inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, October 16th, 1896.

JNO. DELAHUNTY, Referee.

EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau Street, New-York City.
o19-2awbwMATh&n10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WEBER vs. LOUIS WEBER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment directing sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

(1) All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, distant 250 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the easterly side of Fourth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet 8½ inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-second and Ninety-first Streets; thence easterly, parallel with Ninety-second Street, 15 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet 8½ inches to the southerly side of Ninety-second Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, 15 feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less, as by reference to the deed of conveyance of the said premises and others executed by David T. Brown and Cornelia W., his wife, to John Weber, bearing date March 17th, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on April 21, 1886, in Liber 1,917 of Conveyances, Page 443, will more fully and at large appear.

(2) All the undivided six-thirteenths of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; and running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, 80 feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Lexington Avenue, 56 feet 8½ inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Ninety-second Street, 80 feet to the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; and thence northerly, along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, 56 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning, as by reference to the deed of conveyance thereof executed by Lawrence Delmour and Mary A., his wife, to John Weber, George Ehret, and Ashbel P. Fitch, bearing date July 23, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office on August 23, 1886, in Liber 1,983 of Conveyances, Page 168, and also by reference to the declaration of interests therein as between themselves, executed by the said grantees, dated August 23, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office on January 5, 1887, in Liber 2,023 of Conveyances, Page 256, will more fully and at large appear.

(3) All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, 100 feet 8 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Ninety-first Street, 45 feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Lexington Avenue, 100 feet 8 inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, 45 feet to the point of beginning, as by reference to the deed of conveyance thereof, executed by Jacob Ruppert and Anna, his wife, to John Weber, bearing date October 18, 1888, and recorded in said Register's office on January 15, 1890, in Liber 257 of Conveyances, Page 395, and also in Liber 2,259 of Conveyances, Page 276, on September 3, 1889, will more fully and at large appear.

(4) Bonds issued by Arion Society of the par value of four thousand dollars.

(5) Bonds issued by the Yuengling Brewing Company of the par value of $12,800.

Dated New-York, October 19, 1896.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SIMPSON & WERNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
o19-2aw3wM&F&n10

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM RICHMOND BROWN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. CLARK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the ninth day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth Avenue with the said southerly line of Sixty-fourth Street; and running thence westerly, along said southerly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence running southerly, and parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, twenty (20) feet; and thence northerly, and again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants as to the buildings and against nuisances contained in two certain deeds of the lot above described from Clarence S. Brown, one to Patruzio Piatti, bearing date the 20th day of April, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register's Office of New-York County, in Liber 1,105 of Conveyances, at Page 169, and the other to John Earle, bearing date the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869, and recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1,095, Page 511, on December with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said defendants, Francis A. Clark and Eliza C. Clark, his wife.—Dated October 16, 1896.

HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Jr., Referee.

HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall Street, New-York City.
o19-2aw3wM&Th&n9

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 414 EAST.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—KATHERINE ELIAS, Plff., vs. JOSEPHINE ELIAS et al., Defts.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the land and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and forty-three feet four and three-quarters of an inch easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street with the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street eighteen feet and three-quarters of an inch, thence southerly on a line parallel with First Avenue one hundred and five feet five and one-quarter inches; thence westerly eighteen feet one and three-quarter inches, and thence northerly and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred and three feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known by the number four hundred and fourteen East Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City, and also being a portion of the premises conveyed to Conrad Spengerman, by deed of conveyance, made by Augustus Doll and wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1191 of Conveyances, page 201, on the 31st day of October, 1871.—Dated New-York, September 15th, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 59 Wall Street, New-York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned by order of the referee to November 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated October 15, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
o16-2aw3wF&M.

BRONX TERRACE.—New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—LEVI H. MACE, plaintiff, against ANDRICY CIESICLSKI and ANTONINA CIESICLSKI, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, dated September 26, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, the 30th day of September, 1896, I, Augustus S. Houghton, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Public Square, Williamsbridge, in the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following-described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the 24th Ward of the City and County of New-York, N. Y., known on a certain map entitled, "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and West Chester and Westchester County, New-York," by Henry B. Miller, C. E. & S., dated May, 1854, on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, as the south half of Lot No. 1,218, (twelve hundred and thirteen,) bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Bronx Terrace, distant in a southerly direction ninety (90) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Bronx Terrace by the southerly side of Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and in a line parallel with Fourteenth Street about one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of Lot No. 1,255 (twelve hundred and fifty-five) thirty (30) feet; thence easterly along the northerly boundary of Lot No. 1,214 (twelve hundred and fourteen) and parallel with the southerly line of Fourteenth Street about one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet to said Bronx Terrace; thence northerly along the westerly side of Bronx Terrace thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated October 3d, 1896.

AUGUSTUS S. HOUGHTON, Referee.

RALPH HICKOX, Plaintiff's Attorney, Williamsbridge, New-York City.
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PROPOSALS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates for building an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory on Seventeenth Street, East of Avenue C, will be received at the office of the Health Department, Criminal Court Building, until Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.

For further particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing the crib bulkhead at the foot of East 4th Street, East River, under Contract No. 559 will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, October 20, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR $16,046,590.70 OF 3½% Gold Bonds OF THE City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896 AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,925,141.37 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

102,849.33 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

158,600.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

85,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

600,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

300,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

250,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

175,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

100,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

7,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1898. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,200,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

2,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office Chief Commissary's Department, New York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., Oct. 22, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis' Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kenebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject in whole or in part any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 22, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comm.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,101 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., October 15th, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 12,500 feet of Breakwater extension and for sand-catch pier extension, at Buffalo, N. Y., under continuous contract, will be received here until 11 A. M. November 30th, 1896, and then opened. Specifications and information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D AND 71ST STS.

One of the largest and finest in the world. Facing Central Park, in the aristocratic part of New-York. Exclusive and refined. Cuisine unsurpassed. An ideal resort for families, tourists, and transients. European and American plans.

THE HANOVER,

S. E. CORNER OF 5TH AV. & 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, Esq., attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N.

SOUND MONEY THEIR TEXT

CLERGYMEN PREACH ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Declares that "If All Creditors Are Shylocks and All Debtors Are Conscious Rascals, the Days of the Nation Are Numbered"—Believes Free Silver the Dogma of "Muddleheadedness."

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached on "Honest Money" in the Church of All Souls. He took for his text: "Provide things honest in the sight of all men," Romans, xii., 17.

"The paramount issue before the people," said Mr. Newton, "is the money question. The gravity of the issue lies in the fact that the issue is at heart largely moral and humanitarian. It is inconceivable that a half of this people are consciously and intentionally seeking to commit a rascality. The Nation has not given itself over into the hands of the devil.

"The inviolability of contract is the fundamental virtue in an industrial civilization. To secure it has been the task of generations and centuries in our civilization. To insure it every bargain was surrounded in ancient times with the most solemn formulas. Simply to buy a piece of ground, a man had to take the most sacred oaths, perform the most impressive sacrifices, and go through a religious rite which was invested with every accessory to appeal to the imagination and the conscience. Now, all this surrounding of formulas and rites has been done away with. Our bargains are concluded without going to the church and invoking the aid of the priest. Men do right without these cumbrous safeguards. A word is as good as a bond. This is because the conscience has been educated to recognize the inviolability of contracts. Whatever threatens to weaken this sacred sense of inviolability in contract deals a staggering blow to civilization.

"The time through which contracts run is necessarily speculative and carries a risk with it. The one fundamental security against this risk is that the contract made to-day shall be good to-morrow in the terms in which it was made to-day. The essential essence of business, so far as the time element is concerned, is the veracity and honor of the men who enter into the contract.

"To change the basis of contracts, to introduce new values, to make a dollar next month worth only half the value of a dollar to-day, is to imperil every contract which runs over into next month, is to jeopardize myriads of millions of dollars, and to endanger the one fundamental guarantee of our industrial order—confidence. It would be to entail the greatest injustice, the greatest wrong, upon all whose contracts had been made on the assurance that a dollar next month would be worth what a dollar is worth to-day. This would be an immorality not easily to be exaggerated in an industrial and commercial society. Such a measure would be sure to invite the most subtle and persuasive temptations to wrong doing.

"Yet this is the course which it is proposed that the Nation shall take, legitimatizing every petit larceny by the august sanction of the State. In order to give us all the blessed privilege of cheating one another out of our indebtedness, we are to force the Government into not only connivance with us, but open partnership in our wrong.

"If all creditors are Shylocks and all debtors are conscious rascals, then the days of the Nation are numbered. No material wealth, no magnitude of population, no perfection of political machinery, will serve a people who do not believe in one another's purposed honesty and intentioned justice.

"The duty of the hour is to save ourselves from the great wrong to which we are being tempted, and thus save ourselves from the appalling calamity which must follow in its train.

"All that has been said thus far has been with the tacit assumption that there is no intention on the part of the great mass of our people to do wrong. This I believe thoroughly. It is a question of muddleheadedness, not of intentional rascality. I am glad that I can believe this. Were it otherwise I should despair of a Nation which could seriously balance in its hands a question of undisguised robbery."

POLITETHICS, NOT POLITICS.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke Declares Free Silver a Lottery Scheme.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke preached yesterday morning in the Brick Presbyterian Church on the subject "Not Politics, But 'Politethics.'" He said:

"The preacher has nothing more to do with politics than he has with business and commerce—so much and no more. He is too ignorant to meddle with these things, and he ought to be too busy. They are out of his line. Yet he cannot always evade them without shirking his duty. The preacher is bound to apply his religion to the ethical questions of daily life. A political preacher is a superfluity not altogether elegant. But every now and then a great moral issue thrusts itself above the secular ones. Such is the present crisis of the Republic. It is to determine whether the Government rests on order and morality or on ignorance and selfishness.

"This is no time for calling names. The crisis is too serious; is above personal criticism. It is proposed that the United States shall open its mints to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and make this coinage legal tender for all debts, public and private. This sounds like a purely technical question, but it tests the National conscience to the core. Is the ethical question touched? No, it is avoided as if it were a contagious disease. Something must be done for silver. Why? Is silver an injured goddess?

"The new programme is not honest, because it would establish a double system of weights and measures in this country. The Bible says: 'Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers measures, a great and a small; thou shalt not have divers weights, a great and a small.'

"The proposal is immoral. It amounts to compulsory gambling for the whole Nation. It is a risk, an uncertainty, a gigantic lottery. You have no right to gamble with the property of the people. It would be a crime of the first magnitude.

"There has been a strong manifestation of class envy. The poor have been incited against the rich; anarchy against order, the South against the North, the West against the East. Envy is not a virtue. There is a blessing on the peacemaker. But cursed be the tongue that raises brotherly hatred in our land again, and invites the red dawn of anarchy.

"If my speech has offended any of you, I am sorry for the offense, but not for speaking. There has never been a time when the preacher was so called upon to define the connection between religious and secular life."

"NIHILISM AND ANARCHY."

The Rev. Mr. Harsha Says Both Are Creeping from Their Dens.

The Rev. William Justin Harsha, at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, in Harlem, preached on the text, "The gold of that land is good"—Genesis, ii. In the course of his sermon he said:

"Without national stability gold is not good. If it should come about that the power of the President of the United States should be so restricted that he could not aid in protecting property in any particular State, that property would lessen in value at once. If the injunction of our court cannot apply to strikes and strikers, the values of these material things upon which trade turns would inevitably decrease. The land where gold is good must be a land of national stability and honor.

"As the present campaign advances, men who declare it wrong to hold property are becoming more outspoken. Last Friday night I heard six men almost within a stone's throw of this church inveighing against the rich because of their riches. The burden of their harangue was that no man has a right to become rich while his neighbor is poor. The keynote has been struck by those who array the so-called classes against the so-called masses, and now Socialism and Nihilism and Anarchy are creeping out of their dens and taking up the chorus. As a minister of the Gospel I must state the facts and give you warning. The sovereign of this Nation is the united people. He who seeks to divide the people in hatred one against another is plotting against our sovereign. And plotting against our sovereign is treason. Therefore, I heard treason talked in Harlem last Friday night.

"In a country where anarchy is permitted gold is not good and both life and property are in danger. The sovereign integrity of the people must be recognized and upheld.

"But a graver question confronts us than the mere choice of one to be our next President. Calmly and deliberately I declare that if such attempts at disintegration as I have hinted at are allowed to continue unchecked, a great war will be upon our hands, and that war will be between those who hold property and those who demand equal distribution. The only proper distribution comes about through a fair equivalent of labor. Honest toil is a domain where gold is good."

"Our Duties to Country."

The Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf, at the First Collegiate Reformed Church, in Harlem, delivered a sermon on "Our Duties to Our Country." Dr. Elmendorf said that, considering the wonderful history and possibly glorious destiny of this country and people, the citizen who did not cast his influence and ballot according to enlightened convictions deserved the name of traitor and the forfeiture of his citizenship. In the judgment of the most careful, competent, and conscientious representatives of what have been the great and reputable political parties of the past, the coming Presidential election is fraught with possible consequences inconceivably disastrous to the Nation. Regarding the project for debasing the currency of the Nation, he said:

"While the people might drag on under the derangement of finances and the utter collapse of confidence, the Nation itself among the nations of the earth would settle into a grave of dishonor from which no archangel's trump would ever resurrect her." He said that the lowering of the august Supreme Court at Washington from its character and condition of absolute independence of political parties down to a level with and subjection to their dangerous domination and the curtailment of the President's power to enforce National laws are "dictated by and are in the interest of the apostles and disciples of lawlessness and a clearer glimpse of approaching anarchy is gained in every new measure of their success."

"Classes and Masses."

The Rev. E. C. Bolles, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, preached upon "Classes and Masses." He took for his text Proverbs, xxvi., 18-19: "As a madman who scattereth firebrands, arrows, and death so is he that deceiveth his neighbors and saith, 'Am I not in sport?'"

In the course of his sermon he said:

"There is no more dangerous thing than to stir up strife among men or in a nation. Revolutions are provoked and harm that cannot be remedied may be done. The appeals of a demagogue to class feeling is an offense against the Gospel. Fraternity is the central thought of the Gospel. Christ came to lift men up above envy. It is the office of religion to smooth over and not aggravate the differences between men. Christianity should be a universal peacemaker. The cause of all class distinction is the greed for money, and the unlimited reverence paid wealth. This is the gospel and religion of the world. The envy of those who do not have toward those who have, and the pride of those who have toward those who are less fortunate, is the malignant spirit of it all. You will notice that just as fast as your Anarchist or your Socialist becomes well-to-do, Socialism and Anarchy become iridescent dreams to him, and he is content with present social systems unless his mind has been permanently weakened."

Sermon on "Free Riot."

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached at the Academy of Music on "Free Riot." He dwelt upon the danger of riots, and reviewed at considerable length the causes and effects of the French Revolution. "Republics have fallen through mob rule, and this great Republic," said Mr. Dixon, "will also fall when we give way to mob rule. The only safeguard to the life of the Republic is in peace and order." Mr. Dixon said that the greatness of the English people was due to their love of home, and that the same love of home and country would save the United States from mob rule. "Gov. Altgeld," he said, "has the audacity to come to this city and say that the President has no right to send troops to suppress a riot in any State. Should Altgeld and Eugene Debs ever establish mob rule, they will be hanged to the first lamppost in consolation. Mr. Dixon said: "He who questions the right of the President to send the army to suppress mob rule questions the right of the Republic to live."

"Who Are the Free Silver Men?"

In the course of his sermon in the Second Universalist Church, the Rev. Lyman Ward said: "There is not one prominent Democrat who has gained a National reputation who is in favor of free silver. Men like Cleveland, Whitney, Carlisle, and Flower are opposed to this doctrine. Where in the history of the world do you find such a parallel as this? Now and then you find a false theory advanced, but you usually find some prominent men identified with it. The early founders of this Republic were the brightest minds among the colonists, but King George bitterly opposed them. These men were known throughout the length and breadth of the colonies. We have an irrepressible conflict over the money question, advocated by whom? There are not twelve men supporting the Chicago nominees who are known as real leaders."

MEXICO CITY ASKS FOR BIDS.

Seeks an Engine, Boiler, and Pumps for Drainage Uses.

The Board of Health of the City of Mexico has issued a circular to bidders of all nations calling for tenders by Nov. 14 for steam machinery to be used in the drainage of that city.

The engine desired must be capable of operating one or more pumps, with a capacity for driving 19,000,000 imperial gallons every 24 hours through the pipes that will be employed to carry the water for flushing the sewers, with a pressure equivalent to that of a column of water 40 feet high, taking it from a reservoir with a constant level of water 5 feet below the level of the soil.

Payment will be made in gold.

Sight Singing in the Y. M. C. A.

The Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will open a popular class, to be held every Saturday night, in sight singing. The management has secured the services of Mr. Tallie Morgan. The class will be for any young men who wish to attend, and the tuition fees will be very small. Saturday evening, Oct. 24, Mr. Morgan will give a free lecture in the large hall of the association.

Celebrate the Payment of a Debt.

A mortgage of $83,000 which rested for many years on St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, has been paid off and the church will be consecrated with impressive ceremonies at 10 A. M. to-day. Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel will take part.

FOR RECEIVING RETURNS

THE ARRANGEMENTS AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Special Telegraph Wires Will Bring the News from All Sections of the Country—Mr. Hobart Will Learn of the Nation's Vote at His Home in Paterson—Headquarters' Employes to Feast if Major McKinley Is Elected.

Arrangements have been completed by the Republican National Committee for receiving the returns from all over the country on election night.

The details of the scheme have occupied the attention of the entire committee for several days. Many plans submitted entailed such expense that their adoption was out of the question.

While all were agreed that the fullest information must be had, there was some division as to the degree of publicity in giving it out. At first it was decided to have an immense canvas sheet swung across the front of the big building where the Republican headquarters are situated, and flash the returns on this as they came in. This would have given the masses, who are usually attracted around headquarters on election night, an opportunity of learning the news, but the plan was eventually abandoned, because some member thought that the display of transparencies and stereopticon views was in the style of little campaign clubs and hardly in keeping with the dignity of a great National Committee. It was then determined to give the news in the rooms at headquarters, but the general public will not be invited to attend. Only the press, the official force of the National Committee, and a few invited guests will be there that night.

Half a dozen special wires will be put in by the Western Union, and as many more by the Postal Company. The telegraphic service will be as complete as these two concerns can make it. Returns will be received and tabulated from every State, county, and Congressional district in the country. A number of experts have been employed for this purpose.

The State Republican Committee will, it is understood, follow the same exclusive idea in regard to giving out returns. This committee will be called upon, however, to furnish the National Committee with the detailed returns from this State. A special telephone wire will be strung across Madison Square Park and all the figures and estimates made by Chairman Hackett and his aids will be telephoned over.

The National Committee intends to make a splurge in the showing in this State, and the most minute returns will be tabulated, showing the results by Counties and Assembly Districts.

Not all of the members of the National Committee will remain in the city on election night. Mr. Hobart has decided to learn the result in the bosom of his family, and for this purpose a special telephone wire will connect headquarters with his home in Paterson, N. J., and a specially delegated young man will keep the candidate informed every few moments of the drift of the tide. Mr. Hanna will not be the guest of Major McKinley on election night, as has been published. The Republican Chairman will receive the returns at the Cleveland Club, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he will dine on the night of Nov. 3 with a party of friends. Special long-distance telephones from Chicago and headquarters in this city, besides special telegraphic wires, will supply Mr. Hanna with an abundance of news. He will also be in connection by long-distance telephone with Major McKinley.

Senator Quay will return to the quiet precincts of Beaver, Penn., his home, where he will receive the results by special wire as soon as announced.

Messrs. Manley, Scott, and Clayton are the only members of the National Committee who will remain here and be present at headquarters on election night.

The office force at the Republican Headquarters are more than anxiously praying for Major McKinley's election. They have had their epicurean tastes appealed to from a most unexpected source. Is is generally rumored that Gen. Osborne has about completed negotiations with the chef of the Hotel Waldorf, whereby the inner man is to be replenished on election night. There is a proviso, however, attached to the prospective banquet. It is understood that if, at midnight, Nov. 3, the returns show that Major McKinley has been elected, or is likely to be, a "hurry call" will be sent to the Waldorf, and an elaborate repast will be ordered for the consolation of all the employes. Carte blanche will be given the chef in the preparation of the feast. If Major McKinley meets defeat the dinner will be everlastingly postponed.

It has been decided, in the event of the election of Major McKinley, not to close National Headquarters for several days following the announcement of the result. The committee will occupy the rooms to receive congratulations and conduct love feasts. Gen. Osborne will probably go at once to Canton to extend personal congratulations to the President-elect, who is his cousin. In that event headquarters will be turned over to Sergeant-at-Arms Harry L. Swords. He will dispose of the débris and furniture, probably at public auction.

The handsome and luxurious furniture which has adorned the office of Secretary Osborne, it is contemplated, will bring a handsome price on account of its historical and personal association.

The Democratic Headquarters at the Bartholdi Hotel are also making elaborate preparations for receiving complete returns of the election. Their plans are not matured yet, but should Mr. Bryan prove victorious the event will no doubt be celebrated in proper form.

MISS ANNA HELD HURT.

Thrown from Her Bicycle on the Coney Island Boulevard.

Miss Anna Held got a fall from her bicycle yesterday while riding on the Boulevard, in Brooklyn, to Coney Island, near the Manhattan Beach Railroad tracks. She was picked up but little hurt, but considerably shaken. A cab took her to her home at the New Netherland Hotel, this city, and her escort followed with the two wheels. Dr. F. G. Welch of 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, who was called on, gave this certificate to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who asked him last night if the injuries were serious:

Miss Held's accident is not serious, and I presume will not interfere with her professional work. F. G. WELCH.

Miss held was riding with F. Zeigfeld, Jr., manager of the "Parlor Match." When he stopped to make some slight repairs to his wheel she rode on. Almost even with her, but on the driving path, a man, said to be former Civil Justice E. Clarence Murphy of Brooklyn, was driving a trotter. One of his reins broke, and the horse swerved, the shaft of the buggy upsetting Miss Held's wheel and throwing her to the ground.

Rapid Transit Chess.

Sixteen members of the Brooklyn Chess Club competed Saturday night in a "rapid transit" tournament, the regular scheduled odds of the club's continuous tourney prevailing. Among the players were such cracks as Richardson, Helms, and De Visser, but they all found the handicaps too heavy to contend against at the rate of 120 moves to the hour, each failing in the very first round. F. J. Marshall, Junior champion of New-York, was the winner, the second prize going to G. P. Northrop.

B. Altman & Co.

Trimmed Millinery.

3d Floor.

Hats, Bonnets and Toques

For Fall and Early Winter Wear.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

When an elevated train drew into the station at Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue one night recently, all the passengers hurried out but one. He was a little, ragged boy, and he sat close in one corner. "Last stop; all out!" growled the guard, noticing him. The boy did not move. "Here, you, git out!" exclaimed the guard, advancing toward him. The boy only looked up at the man with wondering eyes. "No spik Inglese," he muttered, after a moment. "Where d'ye want to go? Wher'd ye' come from?" and questions like these fell unheeded on his ears.

"What'll we do with him?" asked one of the brakeman after every one had exhausted his ingenuity to find out who the boy was. "Dunno; it's a Gerry society case, I guess," said another. They were out on the station platform by this time. The boy, the centre of a curious crowd, looked appealingly around for aid. Tears started from his eyes and ran slowly down his cheeks. Up the stairs of the station came a girl with a man. The girl was young, beautiful, and elegantly dressed. It did not need much of an eye to tell her nationality. Attracted by the crowd, the pair paused on their way to a car. Catching sight of the boy, the girl pushed some men aside, and walked up to him. As she reached him, she said something in Spanish. In a second the little fellow's eyes brightened, and, grasping his tattered cap in his hand, he poured out a torrent of words in the same tongue, all the time gesticulating and pointing excitedly.

"He is a Cuban, and just arrived in the city," said the girl quietly, after some moments' conversation. "He wishes to go to Eighty-first Street, where he has friends. His family have been killed in the war in Cuba." The girl then went quietly into a car, and took her seat. A transfer was soon procured, and when the train reached Fiftieth Street every man in the car shouted directions to the porter to take the boy over to the up-town side.

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"These are times to try men's souls," said one of the best-known advance agents on the Rialto recently. "People like Carl Haswin, Scannion and Scheble McConnell et id omne genus, can tell you that $60 is a good house in towns and theatres in which anything less than $350 on the statement would have brought a frown to the brow and a sigh from the heart of an itinerant manager in the years gone by. We, the gentlemanly promoters of popular amusements, are living pictures of the fulfillment of the Moor's plaint, which proclaimed that Othello's occupation's gone. We monotonously chant from dewy morn till starlit night, 'We have no work to do! We have no work to do!' Despite our strife, to sustain life, we have no work to do."

***

"Our name is legion. We are a phalanx in the jobless workingman's army. We might muster under Coxey's banner, but we won't. We could change the face of theatrical anture, but lack the opportunity, so, like so many Bassanios, Gratianos, and other lookers-on in Vienna, we loiter on the Rialto and rail at fortune.

"We are by common consent the cleverest fellows in America. Any one of us could keep a hotel if we had one. In fact, the thought occurs to me now that we would make the best hotel clerks in the country. We are profound students of physiognomy, and can size a man at a glance. As to shouting 'Front!' we could do that in any key, major or minor, the circumstances might demand, and then, you know, that 'our hotels' would be the best advertised at the least cost in Gotham. Yes, the hotel office is the natural 'asylum' of the stranded 'advance man.' I will at once inaugurate a movement to secure one for myself, and then organize the 'Hustlers' Club of Theatrical Advance Agents' as 'the Twentieth Century Hotel Clerks,' ready to show the press, the public, and the proprietors what we know about keeping a hotel. James O'Neill's advance man has broken the ice already. He has been ringing bells and hollering 'Front!' on Broadway every day since Sept. 1."

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A look around in the streets during the first touch of cool weather suggests the question whether women can stand cold better than men can. Women wore their inevitable and becoming shirt waists, thin, airy things, as they were, until the weather had become decidedly cool this Fall. They did not seem uncomfortable in sleeves through the gossamer texture of which their arms could be plainly seen. Some of them wore light boas around their throats, but as they wear these even in the Summer, it may be justly inferred that they are worn principally because they are becoming and not for warmth. During the same weather, men were shuddering in overcoats. As a rule, they are much more warmly dressed than women, and yet they get into their wraps sooner in the Fall and stay in them longer in the Spring. On a pleasant day in Fall or Winter, the women put off their cloaks and are seen on the streets and in the parks in light clothing, whereas men, it will be noticed, are still in their overcoats.

Are they thinner blooded and colder natured than women, or is it because they don't think about the weather, and wear a wrap to-day, when it is warm, just because they wore it yesterday, when it was cold?

***

A long-whiskered farmer left the bridge exit in Brooklyn Saturday afternoon and strolled up Fulton Street to the square in front of the City Hall, where the trolley gridiron is largest and most bewildering. He carried an antiquated carpetbag in each hand. He seemed dazed when he started to cross the square, and suddenly stopped between the tracks and looked helplessly around. A Brooklynite rushing for the bridge came along. The farmer looked appealingly at him and said: "Say, Mister; tell me whar I'll git a Gates Avenyoo kyar."

"You'll get it in the neck in a minute," was the reply, as three or four gongs clanged at once behind the farmer, who dropped both carpetbags and, with a yell, dashed to the sidewalk.

***

Those combinations of contradictions known as "Irish bulls" are not limited to people in any particular walk of life. Said a well-known clubman the other day: "I received in my mail this morning a book entitled 'How to Live on Twenty-five Cents a Day.' That would be easy, wouldn't it?"

"If you lived on 25 cents a day," quickly replied a friend, "you'd starve to death."

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Dept.

3d Floor.

The correct fashions of to-day in materials and design are represented in the new models for AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

CLAIMS OF GOV. ALTGELD

CONFIDENT MR. BRYAN WILL CARRY THIS STATE.

Considers the People Here as Intelligent as Those of Illinois, and Hasn't a Doubt that Illinois Will Go for Mr. Bryan—How the Governor Spent the Day—Sees Several Visitors and Is Pleased with His Reception Here.

Gov. John P. Altgeld, before leaving for Chicago yesterday, said:

"I am more than pleased with the cordiality and heartiness of my welcome to New-York and the kindness and consideration shown me on every side.

"My reception by the audience Saturday night was all that I could wish for. It has never been my lot to address a more enthusiastic or intelligent audience.

"I believe that New-York State is going to go for Bryan. The people here are as intelligent as they are in Illinois, and there is no doubt in my mind that they have been educated to a point where they know that their best interests will be served by the election of Mr. Bryan. I am confident that they will acquit themselves as creditably as will the people of Illinois. Of Illinois there is not the slightest shadow of doubt."

Gov. Altgeld passed a quiet day to recuperate after his oratorical effort of Saturday night, and in anticipation of his journey home. In the morning, in company with Jimmy Oliver, he went to Brooklyn to visit some relatives. He returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in time for luncheon, which he took with Col. Bayle of his staff. After luncheon he talked with Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington and Gen. A. B. Upshaw, both of whom cherish free-silver sentiments.

Senator Squire told him that he had listened to his speech with a great deal of interest and that he was confident that it would accomplish good for the silver cause in this city and State.

A committee headed by William F. Grell then waited upon Gov. Altgeld to escort him to the New-York Central 4:30 P. M. train. Among the committeemen were J. W. Herrings, Emil Helfrich, William Sulzer, and Dr. Moltan.

DECIDE TO SCRATCH JUDGE TITUS.

Central Labor Union Won't Vote for Madden or Leonard Either.

The question of the proposed boycott of Judge Titus of Buffalo, who is on the Democratic ticket for the Court of Appeals, and of John P. Madden, who is on the Democratic list of candidates for Presidential Electors, came up again yesterday before the Central Labor Union, when a delegate asked what had been done about the matter.

Chairman William J. O'Brien replied that he had received a letter from a member of the State Committee, saying that it could not take Madden off the ticket.

"I move that Madden's name be scratched by all union men," said a delegate. "It was you who first made the reports about Madden and Titus, and you should do something about it."

"We can't order citizens to scratch these men," replied the Chair.

"But we can request them to do so," said Delegate Walders of the cigarmakers.

The motion to scratch Judge Titus and John P. Madden was finally carried by a majority of three.

A communication was read from William H. Leonard, Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Third Assembly District. He said he had learned that the Workingmen's State Assembly had placed him on the black list, and that the Central Labor Union had concurred in that body's action, because he had been charged with voting against the anti-conspiracy law. He had not done so, but had voted for it, and had always been a friend of organized labor. He wanted the Central Labor Union to set him right in the matter, although he was sure of getting elected.

Several delegates spoke for Mr. Leonard, saying that he was a good man, and then Delegate O'Brien, who is also Chairman of the Workingmen's State Assembly, said: "I have verified Mr. Leonard's record, and I took it from the Assembly Journal of the Legislature, and I have nothing to correct in the statement made in the report of the Workingmen's State Assembly. He is just where he belongs."

The meeting decided to accept the statement of the Chairman of the Workingmen's State Assembly as correct.

A communication said to have been sent in by the Woodworkers demanded greater reduction of immigration, and it was approved by a vote of 23 to 14.

A resolution sent in by the Building Trades Section was adopted denouncing Col. Robert G. Ingersoll for saying in his speeches, "Blessed is the land where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical."

Tore a Purse from a Girl's Hand.

Miss Lottie E. Davis of 190 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, was walking in Fifth Avenue near Prospect Avenue late Saturday evening, when Frank Hubbard, eighteen years old, of 132 Twenty-first Street, wrenched her pocketbook from her hand and ran away. Hubbard was arrested yesterday morning.

New Up-Town Dry Goods Store.

It has been rumored among members of the dry goods trade for the last two or three days that one of the city's retail firms will soon establish a branch store on Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, in the block where the new Schermerhorn Hotel is being erected.

B. Altman & Co.

Millinery Dept.

1st Floor.

Imported Felt Hats, bound with bias velvet, $1.98

Imported two toned and Chenille braid Hats, 2.75

Imported Novelties in Large Velvet and felt Hats, faced with Velvet, 4.50

Fine French Ostrich Head Tips, 3 in bunch, hard flue and brilliant black, 50c. to $1.40

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

CLARENDON HALL LOOTED.

East Side Toughs Make Money at the Proprietor's Expense.

"Ach! Himmel! Woo-oo-oo-oo! Donnervetter! Leaf me oudt! Donner und blitzen, I frees' me!"

Fierce cries like these came about midnight Saturday from the icebox of the concert hall section of Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth Street. Dietrich, the bartender, was a prisoner there among the cakes of ice and the kegs of beer. "Tony" Garden, the proprietor, held prisoner in a corner, shivered and his teeth chattered. Henry Rosenenthal, the head waiter, helpless in durance vile, stood trembling in another corner, while in all other parts of the resort a gang of east side revelers made merry.

They were "Jerry" Barnett, the prizefighter; "Tommy" Mullen, "Johnny" Mack, who is a gallant man before a bar and when trouble is in sight; "Mike" Mullen, who is content to shine in "Tommy's" reflected glory; "Bill" Kelley, and "Johnny" Ward, who have no particular honor, but are content with notoriety.

All six entered the concert hall early in the evening. It took a squad of police from the East Fifth Street Station to get them out.

When the bells rang midnight the gang was ready for any mischief, and they refused to consider Garden's request that they get out and allow him to close up.

"Henry!" commanded Garden of the head waiter, "sweep the place oudt!"

Rosenthal seized a broom and, advancing on the Barnett sextet, prepared to execute literally the order of his chief.

"I yell berleece, murder, vatch, if you dond't go kvick," he shouted.

The gang arose en masse and rushed for the bar. Charles Dietrich was cleaning up. Two of them seized him, another opened the door of the icebox, and before the astonished bartender could open his mouth he was an arctic prisoner.

Attention was next devoted to Garden and Rosenthal.

"Hands up, Dutchies, and get ter yer corners!" was the command. It was not obeyed quickly enough, and in a second both men found themselves helpless, facing the wall.

"Hully gee! What a cinch!" exclaimed one of the gang, as he turned on every faucet behind the bar. "Here's yer booze now, 'n' it's all fer nuttin'."

"Not on yer life," was the answer. "We never drinks nuttin' but shampain, we don't."

With that began the popping of corks, and soon all the champagne in sight had been consumed.

"Say, Tony, w'y don't yer keep good licker? Dis stuff's on de hog, see? Give us some red eye," was the next cry of the free-booters.

Meanwhile beer had been running from the open faucets and was an inch deep on the floor.

Faint wailings and expletives came from Dietrich's prison.

"Mein Gott, I'm frees' deadt!" he screamed. "Oben me oop und I gif you a kvarter. Mein vife und kinder, I schtik me by de ice. Donnervetter! Leaf me oudt!"

"Frankfurters, cold on ice!" was the jeering answer as the gang continued to enjoy the liquors and cigars behind the bar. Garden and Rosenthal moved several times, but stern threats soon frightened them into rigidity.

"How's the weather in there?" Have you got your skates, Dietrich?" they yelled to the imprisoned man.

Finally a policeman heard the noise. He rapped for assistance, and a half dozen of his comrades rushed to Garden's place. They burst through the door, soon made the drunken gang prisoners, and freed Dietrich, who was shivering like an aspen leaf in a gale.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday the gang pleaded that they acted only through playfulness and the influence of too much liquor. They prevailed on Garden to be satisfied with having them punished for disorderly conduct, and Magistrate Kudlich fined them $5 each.

DOG BARKED AT SMOKE.

And Firemen Find Three Fires in James E. Martin's Stable.

Three small fires of apparently incendiary origin were discovered last Thursday night in the living apartments over James E. Martin's stable, at 47 East Fifty-second Street. The stable is between the stables of William K. and George Vanderbilt, and Henry Blakeley, Mr. Martin's coachman, lives with his family on the top floor.

About 9:45 o'clock Blakeley's daughter heard the dog up stairs barking, and on looking to see what was the matter, found that the floor above was filled with smoke. She gave the alarm, and firemen extinguished the blaze.

There were three separate fires. One was in a bedroom, where a bed had been saturated with kerosene. Another was in the kitchen, and had been started with papers and rubbish, and the third was in another bedroom. Fourteen dollars was missing from a trunk that had been broken open, and an attempt had been made to force the parlor door.

TO MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Church Dignitaries Will Assemble at University Meeting.

Archbishop Martinelli, who was the guest of Archbishop Corrigan during the past week, returned to Washington last Saturday morning over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Bishop Chappelle went to Washington later in the day.

Archbishop Ireland is still at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he also goes to Washington to-day, and will attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University, which takes place on Wednesday. He spent most of the day yesterday in his rooms.

He declined to discuss Church or political matters or to say anything about the possible action of the Board of Directors of the university.

"Oh, no," sneers an irate customer, "your clothes never fade! Look at this coat. I'd never complain, but it makes me mad to see you keep on advertising every cloth fast color."

There's the trouble; when things go wrong you don't complain. We're not infallible.

Have any of you anything to complain of, is anything you bought here not as represented, not what you expected? If so, then complain; give us the opportunity to make the wrong right.

Money back if you want it means this—and more.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Drapery Distinction.

Did it ever occur to you that plain walls and decorated walls need totally different drapery associates?

With plain walls, the "cloth of gold" style is in order—richly embroidered and richly figured damasks, velours, and tapestries in soft, beautiful color blendings.

With decorated walls, the "cloth of frieze" style—colored stuffs of silk, linen, or wool, interesting of texture, decorated simply with embroideries which harmonize with the style of the room.

Original designs made for any apartment.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
Altering, Relaying &c. 15 East 27th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Saturday night two Greeks, Michael Sardapolos and Michael Roak, built a large bonfire in Cherry Street, immediately in front of their homes. Policeman Ackerly of the Oak Street Police Station came along and told the Greeks that it was against a city ordinance to build bonfires without a permit. The Greeks replied that the fire was built in honor of a Greek holiday, and that they would not put it out or allow him to do so. Ackerly, however, managed to put the fire out, which in a few moments would have lighted up the neighborhood, and arrested the Greeks. They were fined $10 each.

Alexander Esks, a laborer who works in Havemeyer's Stores, Greenpoint, attempted to board a south-bound cable car on th wrong side at Third Avenue and Seventy-first Street last night. He missed his footing and was thrown under the car and dragged some distance, receiving many contusions. He refused medical assistance and went to his home, 57 South Second Street, Greenpoint.

—The Shaaray Cefilia Young People's Association will hold a reception to-night at the synagogue, 166 West Eighty-second Street. The exercises of the evening will consist of an address by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, recitations by Miss J. Baum, and music by Mrs. Regensburger, Miss A. Frank, and the Rev. S. Rappaport.

—The Salvation Army will hold to-morrow, in place of its regular Tuesday noon-day meeting, in Memorial Hall, 120 to 124 West Fourteenth Street, a service of prayer for the amelioration of the condition of the Armenians. Commander Booth-Tucker, and his wife, Consul Booth-Tucker, will have charge of the meeting.

—William Dudley, seventy years old, an inmate of the Chapin Home, 151 East Sixty-sixth Street, while attempting to get off a south-bound cable car at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street last night, fell and received slight injuries. He refused to go to the hospital and was assisted to the Chapin Home.

—Congratulatory cablegrams were received today by Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee, proprietors of the Manhattan Hotel, from Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Ysaye, and Mr. and Mrs. George Henchel, upon the successful and auspicious opening of the Manhattan.

—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Santiago from Nassau was Capt. Brown, late master of brig Varuna of Liverpool, N. S., wrecked on Rum Cay.

—On board the steamship Orinoco, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, were seven seamen of the Italian bark Melchiore, which was condemned and sold at that port.

—The steamship Francisco, which arrived yesterday from Hull, had among her passengers R. L. Miller, United States Consul to Hull, England.

—The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought 600,000f. in specie.

—A band of 150 Armenian refugees are expected to arrive in this city to-day on the steamer Obdam.

New-Jersey.

—Complaint was made to the Hoboken police yesterday against William Coyle, twenty-six years old, for several years the trusted bookkeeper of Patterson & Farr, expressmen, of Washington Street. A day or two ago the young man left the express office with about $200 of the firm's money, which he was to deposit in the bank. He disappeared and the money was not deposited. The bookkeeper has not been seen since, either by his employers or his family.

—William Auker, seventy years old, who is employed to take charge of canalboats for the Winter at South Cove, fell over the side of a boat yesterday. The tide was out. Ausker landed on his feet, but sank to his knees in the mud. He was unable to extricate himself, and three hours elapsed before his cries were heard. By that time the tide was coming in, and had help not arrived as it did Ausker would have been drowned.

—The First German Baptist Church, in Willow Avenue, near Seventh Street, Hoboken, was dedicated yesterday. The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Frederick Knorr. The sermon was preached by Prof. Gubelmann of the Rochester Seminary. The new building is a frame structure and cost $7,500.

—Warren Moser, forty-four years old, of Fremont, R. I., employed as a fireman on the tug Marlburg, lying at Jersey City, was struck by a drill engine while crossing the Central Railroad freight yards yesterday, and killed.

—Jane Simpson, sixty years old, of 268 Van Horne Street, Jersey City, was found dead in bed yesterday. Heart disease was the cause.

And Yet He Is Czar.

From The Buffalo Courier.

What an enviable lot is that of a Czar, to be sure! Harold Frederic writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that in Paris the oldest inhabitant has never seen the streets so walled with bayonets as those through which the Czar passed;